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GLOBUS

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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

DE GAULLE TELLS ARMY:

Only Victory Can End Algeria Problem

CONSTANTINE, Eastern Algeria (Reuter). — President de Gaulle yesterday called on French troops to achieve a military victory as the only way of settling the Algerian problem.

He said the Algerian problem could not be settled for a long time, and it would only come after the victory of French arms.

France must stay in Algeria, and the formula would depend on the Algerians, he said.

The President is on a tour of Algeria aimed at "reassuring" the army after the abortive settlers' revolt against his plans to give self-determination to Algeria. He was speaking to officers and NCO's at military posts in the Northern Constantine region.

Secret Trip

Preparations for President de Gaulle's visit to the army in Algeria were shrouded in secrecy. He left Paris, unannounced, by jet airliner yesterday morning for Telergma Air Base, near here. He took off again almost immediately for a three-day tour of French military posts to the West, avoiding Algiers and the big towns.

His remarks yesterday were taken as a "cold douche" to the insurgent "Algerian Provisional Government" in Tunis, which has been putting out overtures for negotiations with France.

They also seemed to be aimed at restoring the confidence of the army and the European settlers in President de Gaulle's intentions, and at dispelling doubts about his self-determination policy, observers said.

Strict secrecy surrounded General de Gaulle's movements and the press were excluded from the tour except for one representative of the French News Agency, which released a report of the "substance" of what General de Gaulle said at Hadjar-Mafrouch and Catinat.

Engine Trouble For Eisenhower

PARAMARIBO, Dutch West Indies (Reuter). — President Eisenhower's jet plane taking him from Uruguay to Puerto Rico developed engine oil trouble as it approached Surinam yesterday and had to land on three engines.

The landing was completely normal and the passengers were unaware of any difficulty except the President who was notified by the crew 15 minutes before the plane landed.

The President, ending a tour of South America, is to rest in Puerto Rico over the week-end before returning to Washington.

A crowd of several thousand people cheered him from the small airport terminal here and the fields beside it as he inspected an airport harbour guard of Royal Dutch Marines.

He was escorted through a group of about 50 men and women dressed in the costumes of their native country — Dutch, Chinese, Japanese, Hindustani, Negroes and others — who chanted in rhythm "We like Ike, We want Ike, Long live Ike."

Mr. Eisenhower later took off for Puerto Rico in another jet plane.

Khrushchev Has Extra Day in Kabul

KABUL, Afghanistan (Reuter). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, who received an enthusiastic welcome when he arrived from Calcutta on Wednesday, is spending another day in this small mountainous kingdom on the Soviet perimeter before returning to Moscow.

Tax Benefits Pass Economic Ministers C'tee

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Income tax relief for everybody, but most of all for higher income brackets, was decided on by the Ministerial Economic Committee meeting here on Thursday.

The Committee's recommendations will be brought before the Knesset by the Minister of Finance in the near future.

No changes were made in the personal and family exemptions allowed to taxpayers, but far-reaching changes were made in the rates at which taxable income is taxed.

Reporting on the Committee's recommendations, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Mr. Ze'ev Sharef, told a press conference here last night that a breadwinner with two children and an income of IL.280 a month — the typical Israeli for index purposes — would be paying IL.7.5 a month tax instead of IL.8.5. A wage-earner with two children and an income of IL.400 a month would pay IL.44 instead of IL. 49.

But the biggest changes are in the higher brackets. Persons with IL.2,500 of taxable income will pay 30 per cent tax on their last IL.1,000 instead of 35 per cent; with IL.4,000, 37.5 per cent instead of 40 per cent on the last IL.2,000; with IL.7,500, 45 per cent instead of 55 per cent on the last IL.2,000; IL.11,500, 47.5 per cent instead of 50 per cent on the last IL.4,000.

From IL.11,500, the tax rate progresses after each IL.2,000 until it reaches the marginal rate of 60 per cent at IL.21,500.

Under the present rates, a single person earning IL.[illegible] a month pays 60 per cent maximum. Under the Committee's recommendations, he will have to earn IL.2,500 a month.

Mr. Sharef noted that persons above pensionable age will now benefit from a personal exemption of IL.300 instead of the previous IL.250.

With regard to the decision

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Agadir Being Bulldozed To Avert Dreaded Plague

AGADIR (Reuter). — Hope of finding more survivors in ruined Agadir was abandoned yesterday and dread of pestilence brought the order: "bulldoze the city."

Bodies of [illegible] victims have been buried so far and the 1,500 more feared to be still among the reeking debris of Monday's earthquake will remain there — even at the risk of burying anyone who may yet be trapped alive.

On Wednesday 71 persons were rescued and 16 more yesterday. Public health authorities say 300 persons are detained in hospitals, apart from the hundreds less seriously hurt who have been moved to refugee centres.

Already about 10,000 Moroccan, French, American and Dutch military and civilian workers are demolishing Agadir. Fifty bulldozers have gone into service. Ten of them arrived during Wednesday night from the American air base at Ben Guerir. They worked in the heat of the strong sun and of the charged hot wind which blows over Agadir from the Sahara.

The streets smell like a charnel house.

Crown Prince Moulay Hassan has instructed that temporary schools be opened today. He wants children to get their minds off the past few days.

Although he has ordered that the city be rebuilt where it stood, many residents would prefer to go elsewhere. They fear further earthquakes and the ghastly memory of those who will be buried under the new city.

The French aircraft carrier Lafayette left for Casablanca where it will pick up 2,000 Moroccan troops and bring them here to reinforce the reconstruction teams.

(Leader — Page 4)

1,500 Jews Feared Dead

By ISRAEL NEUMANN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — It is feared that 1,500 of the [illegible]-member Jewish community of Agadir died in Monday's earthquake, according to the first heart-rending report sent by a delegation of the American Joint Distribution Committee from the doomed town on Thursday. With about [illegible] persons having been estimated unofficially to have died, that means that the Jewish dead was nearly one-third of the entire total.

Although it is hoped here that the figure of 1,500 may be exaggerated, it has become clear that indescribable tragedy struck the community. The entire Jewish quarter was destroyed, as well as the Joint's Jewish kindergarten, but at the latter place the children survived. The Lubavitcher Yeshiva building completely collapsed, and of the 56 children there, only 12 escaped unhurt and five were injured.

The evacuation of Agadir was expected to be completed last night, with the majority of surviving Jews having left for Mogador, and another 200 evacuated by sea to Casablanca where they will be accommodated in the Talmud Torah building.

The Joint Distribution Committee rushed supplies worth [illegible] francs to Agadir, but since this was the first shipment that arrived, it was distributed among the general population. The Joint's Director in Casablanca, Mr. Klirsch, met with Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, who had personally directed rescue operations in the stricken town, while the Joint's headquarters in Geneva sent a cable to King Mohammed.

Jewish welfare organizations here are rounding up aid for the Jews of Agadir.

Fedayeen Renew Threat From Gaza and Sinai

By PAUL [illegible]
POST Military Correspondent

Large numbers of fedayeen are at present concentrated in the Gaza Strip and Northern Sinai, according to reports reaching the Israel security services. Many fedayeen have recently received training in [illegible] and the Gaza Strip.

This information received confirmation yesterday when the press interviewed a marauder captured in a clash with an Israel army patrol on Wednesday.

One marauder was killed in the clash which occurred some 12 kilometres within Israel territory in the Halutza dunes.

A gang of three marauders armed with Karl Gustav sub-machineguns, wearing rubber-soled shoes and carrying field glasses and notebooks listing traffic in the area, was encountered by an Army patrol. The gang opened fire on the patrol to cover its escape. Only one of the three got away.

The body of the man who was killed was handed over to UNEF yesterday.

[illegible]

Dag: It's Vital to Halt Arms Race in Mid. East

Council Action Not Necessary

UNITED NATIONS. — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold said on Thursday that anything that can be done to stop the arms race in the Middle East is extremely necessary and urgent.

[illegible]

Ben-Gurion Making Pre-Summit Trip

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

It now seems clear that the Prime Minister's trip is part of a broad diplomatic offensive designed to bring Israel's case before the Western world on the eve of the next May's summit conference.

Apart from seeing Messrs. Eisenhower, Macmillan and Adenauer on this present journey, he is expected at some later stage to see General de Gaulle.

It is believed in Jerusalem that the only way to prevent the outbreak of hostilities in this area is for the Western powers to appreciate, and respond to, the fact that Soviet Russia, by heavily arming the U.A.R., is seriously threatening the balance of power. [illegible]

London Statement

[illegible]

Meir: Our Strength Is Main Deterrent

In the absence of any effective disarmament of the Middle East, Israel must continue to depend on her defensive strength to provide the main deterrent against Abdel Nasser's ambition, Foreign Minister Golda Meir said yesterday.

[illegible]

Three Motives

[illegible]

Astypalea's Turn 'One of These Days'

[illegible]

Pope to Create Negro Cardinal

VATICAN CITY (Reuter). — Pope John announced on Thursday that he will create seven new Cardinals on March 28, including the first Negro Cardinal in the history of the Catholic Church. This will raise the total of the Sacred College of Cardinals to 85.

The Negro Cardinal will be Laurean Rugambwa, Bishop of Rutabo, Tanganyika.

Japan and the Philippines will also have their first princes of the Catholic Church — the Bishop of Tokyo, Mgr. Peter Tatsuo Doi, and the Archbishop of Manila, Mgr. Rufino Santos.

MRS. MEIR RECEIVES BELGIAN ENVOY

Mrs. Golda Meir on Thursday received the Belgian Ambassador, Mr. Jean [illegible]. The meeting was part of the current series of briefings on the Middle East situation.

Maki-Mapam Front Seen in Kafr Yassif

POST Political Reporter

HAIFA. — There is a likelihood of a Maki-Mapam local Council coalition, the only one in existence at present, at the Arab village of Kafr Yassif in Western Galilee.

The joint bloc established by Maki and the Arab Popular (extreme nationalist) Front in this village is headed by Mr. Yanni, who has been prominent in various Arab nationalist organizations in Galilee. In the November elections Mr. Yanni's group obtained four mandates, with three going to Mapai and two to Mapam.

The expected Mapai-Mapam coalition failed to emerge, as Maki, in exchange for support, was willing to offer Mapam three years of chairmanship of the Council. The final decision must be taken today.

The aid given in this way to supporters of the extreme nationalist faction is viewed with misgivings, as this is the group that has been involved in the publication of "El Ard," the pro-Nasserite newspaper in Nazareth which has now ceased publication for the time being. It is thought that this group's inclusion in a local council coalition will tend to enhance its prestige among the Arab population, particularly if they appear in conjunction with a party represented in the Government.

Marauder from Egypt, captured on Wednesday, faces the press from behind the sub-machine-guns and fieldglasses taken from him and his comrades. On the left is an Army interpreter.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

[illegible]

Mexican M.P.'s Here

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A five-man Mexican Parliamentary delegation arrived last night for a four-day visit as guests of the Foreign Ministry.

TWO U.S. WARSHIPS VISIT AKABA

Two warships of the American Sixth Fleet put in at Akaba yesterday morning for a three-day courtesy call, Amman Radio reported.

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Social & Personal

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the Belgian Ambassador, M. Jean Leroy. Mrs. Meir also received a delegation of students from the seminar on agricultural cooperatives, two of them from Kenya and 29 from India.

The Netherlands Ambassador and Mrs. Bas Backer gave a dinner at their residence on Wednesday in honour of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir. Among the guests were the Swiss Ambassador, Mr. Emile Bisang; the French Ambassador and Mme. Bourdeillette; the Belgian Ambassador and Mrs. Leroy; the Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Fisher; the Greek Diplomatic Representative Mr. Pavlos Pandermalis; the Head of the Foreign Ministry's Liaison Office in Tel Aviv, Miss Elga Shapiro; Prof. and Mrs. Y. Yadin; Mrs. H. Beilin; the Canadian Military Attaché and Mrs. Sutherland-Brown, and the First Secretary of the Netherlands Embassy and Mrs. de Hoop Scheffer.

The Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, on Thursday received in his office in Jerusalem Mr. Henry J. Morgenthau Jr., former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury and first President of the Israel Bond Organization. Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau were yesterday entertained to lunch at the home of the Treasurer of the Jewish Agency and Mrs. Dov Joseph. During the day they also visited the Hebrew University.

The First Secretary of the Ghanaian Embassy, Mr. Kmaku B. Asante, yesterday toured Eilat and vicinity. He was accompanied by Mr. Shlomo Arel, Assistant in Charge of Economic Planning for Emergency at the Ministry of Defence.

The outgoing General Manager of K.L.M. airlines in Israel and Mrs. A. A. Posthumus yesterday evening gave a cocktail party at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem to introduce the new General Manager and Mrs. F. P. B. Bauer. Among those present were the Netherlands Ambassador, Jonkheer Johan Quirijn Bas Backer, and the Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr Moshe Bartur.

Dr. Isaac Rivkind, Librarian of the Schechter Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, yesterday visited Hechal Shlomo. He was accompanied by Mr. Ya'acov Greenberg, M.K. Dr. Moshe Davis, Professor of Contemporary Judaism at the Hebrew University, also visited Hechal Shlomo.

The Canadian J.N.F. pilgrimage tour on Wednesday visited the Canada Forest and dedicated a wood of 10,000 trees in honour of Samuel and Gertie Levine, of Montreal. On the same occasion, the dedication of the following tree projects took place: Frank Cobrin Family Park, Montreal; Samuel A. Vineberg Family Park, Sherbrooke; Arthur and Elaine Bash, Kingston Grove; Kantor Family, Montreal Grove; Isaac Roskes, Montreal Memorial Grove; Joseph and Goldie Schreter, Montreal Grove; Benjamin Arthur and Pearl Usheroff, Montreal Grove; Nathan Weinstein, Montreal, Memorial Grove; Samuel and Hyman Zackon, Montreal Grove; Maynard Reiskind, Montreal, Memorial Grove; Regina Miller, Montreal Memorial Grove.

Mr. A. Goldberg, General Manager of F. & C., will speak on "Development of Israel's Chemical Industry," at the Maritime and Economics Club, Haifa, at 1.15 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone, 2984.

BIRTHS

EL-DROR (Unger) — to Aliza Gertrude (née Wolkowitch), wife of Dr. Yehuda El-Dror, on February 28, a daughter — Avigayil Daphna — 20 Rehov Pumbadita, Tel Aviv.

KARP — to Georgette, wife of Mr. J. Karp, of Haifa, a son.

MARRIAGE

EISENBERG - IKKA

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Eisenberg of New York announce the marriage of their daughter, Jeannette, to Mr. Zeev Ikka. The wedding took place on Tuesday, March 1, 1960, at the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.

OBITUARY

SAM WICKOFF

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Sam Wickoff, in London, February 20, 1960.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Premiere of the Operetta
La Perichole
by Jacques Offenbach
Producer
Edis de Philippe
Conductor: Sasha Farnes
Sat., March 5; Mon., March 7
Wed., March 9; Sat. March 12
Gala Purim Performance
FLEDERMAUS
Sunday, March 13
All perfs. start at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-8) (Tel. 27760)
Tickets: Ramat Gan — Paz
Petah Tikva — Globe Travel
Haifa — Gruenberger
Jerusalem — Cahana's

Evidence Sought Against S.S.

HAIFA. — A list of 300 members of the S.S. who participated in the extermination of prisoners at the notorious Auschwitz concentration camp, was received by the Documentation Centre yesterday.

The list was sent by Dr. Vogel, the State Prosecutor of Frankfurt (Main). He asked for evidence against the accused from Auschwitz survivors now in Israel, with a view to bringing them to trial.

The personnel included many women and doctors who served in the S.S. Some have been arrested, while detention orders have been issued against many others, although they have not yet been traced. The list also includes a number of Kapos, the prisoners who cooperated with the S.S.

List Published

One of the men arrested is Viktor Capesius, a doctor of philosophy. He served as the camp chemist and was in charge of the Zyklon B gas, used in its gas chambers. He also carried out experiments on prisoners, leading to their death.

The Director of the Centre, Mr. T. Friedman, stated that the list would be exhibited at the Centre, 21 Rehov Herzl, which would remain open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for the convenience of possible witnesses.

Copies of the list would also be made available at the offices of the organizations of concentration camp survivors and invalided anti-Nazi fighters in Tel Aviv.

Chilean Pianist's Recital Monday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mario Miranda, the Chilean pianist who arrived here earlier this week, will give his sole performance in this country next Monday, at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium, Jerusalem. A pupil of Gieseking and Arrau, he was induced by the latter to make his present trip to Israel.

His recital will be under the auspices of the Central Institute for Cultural Relations, Israel-Ibero America Spain and Portugal.

U.S. Agriculture Dep't Says Ship Contracts Not its Affair

NEW YORK (INA). "The New York Times" correspondent reports that an Agriculture Department official said on Wednesday it was "no concern" of the Government that ships carrying U.S. surplus food to Arab countries were barred from trading with Israel.

Earlier this week the American Jewish Congress accused the Department of Agriculture of not merely tolerating but tacitly supporting practices that aided the Arab boycott against Israel. The A.J.C. charged that the Department and its Commodity Credit Corporation approved charter contracts that forbade ships delivering U.S.-sponsored cargoes of surplus food to Arab countries to call at Israel ports.

When asked about the A.J.C. charge, Mr. Martin J. Hudtleff of the Agriculture Department noted that Congress had decreed that private trade channels should be used "to the maximum extent" in the disposal of surpluses owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation. He said the shipping contracts were made between the Arab country doing the purchasing and the American exporter or shipowner.

"The terms and conditions are of no concern to us," he added.

All U.S. shipowners do not take this view of the matter. Four weeks ago a spokesman for one shipping firm said: "In effect, one can say the Arabs are looking a U.S. gift horse in the mouth by telling us how it should be wrapped and delivered." A typical charter contract covering shipment of Public Law 480 cargo to the U.A.R. states: "The vessel is prohibited from calling at Israel waters or ports. Transhipment is prohibited. The vessel has not traded to Israel ports."

The expectation in Washington is that the issue will be further aired when Congress considers the Mutual Security Bill in a few weeks.

Lavon Denies Promises To Mapai Engineers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, on Wednesday denied that he had promised Mapai members of the Engineers' Union participation in the management of Histadrut enterprises if they vote for the Mapai list in the Union's elections next week.

Members of the "Lekidum" list, which is fighting the Mapai list, have charged that Mr. Lavon had made the promise in a private letter to the Mapai members.

Mr. Lavon said he has long advocated the participation of professionals in Histadrut enterprises. This was quite unconnected with the elections.

CHESSMAN. — A judge on Wednesday set May 2 as the ninth execution date for convict-author Caryl Chessman, despite objections from Chessman's lawyers, who maintained that a date could not be set until after the expiry of the 60-day stay granted Chessman by Governor Edmund Brown of California.

Insulated Tankers To Transport Hot Tar

The introduction of insulated tanker-trucks for transporting hot bitumen pitch directly to road-building sites is expected to save the Public Works Department alone about IL220,000 annually, a Ministry of Labour spokesman reported on Wednesday. The pitch will be poured into the trucks from large heating tanks at the Haifa refineries and will reach the building sites still hot enough to mix with gravel without requiring additional heating.

Hitherto, pitch has been transported in sealed barrels, which cost IL17 for every ton of pitch. Handling and heating the barrels costs another IL5 per ton.

The Public Works Department, which uses about 10,000 tons annually, expects the new delivery system to raise the quality of the pitch as well as save money and labour.

APPLICATION forms for the Izmir Fairs are available at the Israel Exhibition and Festivals Co., 48 Rehov Kalisher, Tel Aviv, until March 18.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Film Shows:— Israeli Films — daily showings, Karen Hayesod Hall, 12 noon—1 p.m.

• Music to Inspire:— Records (with background Pictures): Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony; Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain." Public welcome. YMCA, 8.30.

• Tours:— Yad Vashem — Remembrance Authority for the Holocaust and the Heroism — Conducted English tours in the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 12 noon, daily, New University Campus.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists:— Tourists and members only. Artists House: 9.30 p.m.

• Exhibitions:— "Israel Today" — permanent exhibition, Binyanei Haooma, 10-4 daily; Fridays 10-1.

Artists House: Today and tomorrow: 10-1. Paintings by Yitzhak Greenfield, sculptures by Hanoch Ehrlich.

Oils by David Azus, Paintings by Bacon, Dendal, Ferro, Modalevitch. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon. Today: 10-1; 3-6. Tomorrow: 10-2.

Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Road, Tel. 63727. Est. 1935. 8-1, 3-7. Friday 8-2. New exhibition: Oils by Lillian Levy. All purchases mailed upon request.

• Bezalel National Museum:— Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art: Archaeological objects. Primitive Art. Dutch and Flemish drawings from the Fodor Collection, Amsterdam. Paintings and prints from the Low Countries — Museum Collection. Bezalel Art Library: Memorial Exhibition of works by Sir Leonard Woolley. 9-1, 3.30-5.

Department of Antiquities, 35 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: New excavations at Beersheba and Eynan. Also permanent exhibition. 9-1, 3-5.

• Zoo.— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30; tomorrow: 9-5.

TEL AVIV

• Dine and Dance:— Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23978.

• Tourist Service:— Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23230.

Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 24232, 8 a.m.–2 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens:— Open 8 a.m.—5 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions:— Exhibition of 45 oil paintings by American artist Max Cossak at Z.O.A. House. Daily 10 a.m.–9 p.m., Fri., 10-1, Sat. 10-1, 7-9.

Where to go

Meet the Israeli

★

Many Israelis come to our offices to offer home hospitality to visitors from foreign countries.

If YOU would like to accept their hospitality and meet an Israeli family with interests similar to yours, drop in at one of our offices, or phone, and they'll do the rest.

Jerusalem — 60 King George Ave., Tel. 3420.
Tel Aviv — 7 Mendele St. Tel. 23260.
Haifa — 2 Balfour St. Tel. 66521.

Annual exhibition of Israeli artists, Beit Dizengoff, 16 Rothschild Blvd. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

African Primitive Art: statuettes, masks, implements, from collection of Mr. Sam Dubiner (over 180 exhibits). Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 6-10.

Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'arets, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

• Z.O.A. House:— Tourist Service, 9-1.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre:— Hadassah Club. Youth Aliya Offices. 22 Hehaluts. Tel. 67985.

BEERSHEBA

• Dine and Dance:— "Zafra" Bar-Restaurant. Excellent Italian, French, Israeli cuisine. Dancing and programme nightly.

HOLON

• Yiddish Musical:— "My Gal". — Benzion Witler, Shifra Lerer, 8.45.

• Italian Puppet Theatre:— Piccoli, return season, new programme, Peer Cinema, 6.30, 9.15.

• Theatre:— Habimah: "Twelve Angry Men," 6.30. "Visit of the Old Lady", 9.30.

Cameri: "Twelfth Night", 6.30, 9.30.

Ohel: "Hotel Paradiso", 50th Performance, 8.30.

• Chamber Music:— Two-Piano Recital by Ilona Vincze and Edith Kraus: Bach, Brahms, Boscovitch. Tel Aviv Museum, 8.30.

• Dine & Dance:— Typical Hungarian Restaurant, (Magyar Csarda) "Van Diofa," Gipsy music. European standard. Hungarian, Viennese cuisine. Manager: Laszlo Egyed. 14—16 Kikar Dizengoff, 2nd floor (corner Rehov Dizengoff). Open nightly from 8 p.m. until dawn.

• Z.O.A. House:— The Little Theatre presents: "Three in One", 8.30.

Tourist Service, 7-9 p.m.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:— Paintings by Shmuel Raayoni. Israel Painters & Sculptors Association, 24 UNO Avenue, 10-1, 4-7.

"Haifa 1960 Group"; Itzkowitz, Mohar, Nahor, Shabbat. Conducted tour by the artists at 11.30 a.m. Municipal Museum of Modern Art. 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

• Variety Show:— Joselito and his Troupe. Rama, 7, 9.15.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. March 5: "Twelve Angry Men," 6.30. "Visit of the Old Lady," 9.30. Sun. March 6: "Visit of the Old Lady." Mon. March 7: "Visit of the Old Lady," Rehovot. Tues. March 8: "Twelve Angry Men." Wed. March 9: "Visit of the Old Lady." Thurs. March 10: "The Trees Die Standing." "Twelve Angry Men," Edison, Jerusalem, 9 p.m.

All performances commence at 8.30 and are held at Habimah Hall, Tel Aviv, unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

New Production — Premiere Sat. March 5, Mon. March 7, Wed. March 9:

LA PERICHOLE
By Jacques Offenbach

Gala Purim performance: "Die Fledermaus," Sunday, March 13.

All performances are held at the Opera House in Tel Aviv and commence at 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Saturday Morning Music Hour: Organ, and these records: Liszt's Mephisto Waltz. Verdi: Stabat Mater No. 3 from "4 Sacred Pieces". Rieti: Partita. Public welcome. YMCA, 10.30 a.m.

• Chamber Music:— Alice Herz, Piano, and Marc Roselaar, 'cello, play Chopin. Rubin Music Academy, 8.30.

TEL AVIV

• Israel National Opera:— "La Perichole," Operetta by Jacques Offenbach, Premiere, 8.30.

Claim Politics Guided Carrot Quotas

A claim that the Vegetable Marketing Board was "playing politics" in determining vegetable acreage won 11 farmers from Kfar Sirkin an order nisi on Thursday against the Ministries of Agriculture and of Commerce and Industry.

The Kfar Sirkin Truck Farming Cooperative complained to the High Court that the Board had cut its allocation from 90 dunams of carrots in 1959 to only 15 this winter. When it appealed the allocation, it was told that the Board's Appeals Committee had not been legally constituted and that nothing could be done in the case.

The appellants claimed that the Board's allocations had been made according to political sectors, and that they had been discriminated against.

Under the Vegetable Marketing Board Law, the Board pays the minimum price set for a particular farm product grown on an acreage quota which it determines. The Law allows for an Appeals Committee of five members, of which three, including the Chairman, may not be members of the Board.

The Court ordered the Ministers responsible for the implementation of the Law to show cause why the Appeals Committee should not be constituted to deal with the Kfar Syrkin farmers' complaint. *(Itim)*

Sweden Expels Israeli Working without Permit

LYDDA AIRPORT. — An Israel student who was expelled from Sweden for working without a permit arrived here on Wednesday night with one dollar in his pocket and his passport in the custody of the airliner's steward.

The student, Mr. Reuven Diberstein, had been in Sweden for three-and-a-half years when the authorities arrested him on Sunday.

Before going to Sweden, where his mother lives, Mr. Diberstein had worked in a bookshop in Tel Aviv. *(Itim)*

BODIES OF ISRAEL CRASH VICTIMS DUE

ROME (UPI). — The bodies of four passengers and 11 crew members of the Alitalia airliner, which crashed in Ireland last week, were flown here yesterday from Shannon.

They included the remains of Dvora, Miriam and Judith Reiner, which will be flown on to Tel Aviv.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Levant, 5 King David, 4856.

TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 63526. Seidenwahr, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Frankel, 28 King George (opposite Meir Garden), 23721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn G'virol, 52064. JAFFA: Galenica, 19 Yefet (No.4), 83429. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Modi'in, 72954. PETAH TIKVA: Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion, 912857. NATANYA: Geva. REHOVOT: Kleibner, 21 Teller, 951341. HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Zion, 50 Ussishkin, 5001.

TEL AVIV (Day): Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Kreisler, 21 Nahmani, 63433. Ora, 39 Dizengoff, 23320. Kastel, 147 Ibn G'virol, 22116. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr., Givat. (Evening): Dr. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 63253. Pellman, 32 Harav Kook, 65070. Greunberg, 46 King George corner Ben-Zion, 26308. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 24364. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. Givat. JAFFA: Alfandri, 2 Rehov Yerushalayim (near Luna Park), 81607. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel, Gefen Qtr., 73554. PETAH TIKVA: Balkin, 40 Hovevei Zion, 911078. NATANYA: Geva. REHOVOT: Kleibner, 21 Teller, 95-1341. HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar-Giora, 68266. MOUNT CARMEL: Merkaz, 130 Hanassi, 82621.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM (Today): Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi. Dr. Oscar, 25 Emek Refa'im, 2730. (Saturday): Dr. Aiges, 12 Straus, 3062.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5A Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman. Dr. Har-Even, 38 Sheinkin, 28411. Dr. Watts, 15 Soutine, 27027. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayamet, 51374. Dr. Maier, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. HOLON: Dr. Doker, Block 12A, Shikun Amami, Tel Giborim. RAMAT GAN: Dr. Sandburg, 63 Bialik. Dr. Rosenblum, 9 Malal (corner 129 Modi'in). Dr. Pasberg, 176 Haroeh. HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 8 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel. 2424.

Afro-Asian Labour School this Year

TEL AVIV. — The Institute of Labour Studies for Afro-Asian nationals, to be established in Tel Aviv by the Histadrut with the cooperation of the AFL-CIO, will be inaugurated at the end of this year, a Histadrut spokesman said on Wednesday.

About 120 trade unionists from Asian and African countries are expected to attend the Institute annually.

The project was launched on the initiative of the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, during his recent visit to the U.S. The AFL-CIO will cover half the expenses, expected to amount to $180,000 a year, while the Histadrut will provide the balance.

Sharp Rise Last Year In Juvenile Delinquency

A marked rise in juvenile delinquency during 1959 was reported on Monday by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

While the number of youngsters in the 9-16 age group increased by only 5.5 per cent, the number of Jewish offenders of these ages rose by 20 per cent and that of Arab offenders by 24 per cent.

A total of 4,083 Jews in this age group were charged with criminal offences during 1959 (as compared to 3,407 the year before) and a total of 887 Arabs (as compared to 732.)

The largest increase in the number of offenders occurred in the Central District — 59 per cent over the year before. The largest increase in the number of offences — by 100 per cent — occurred in the Rehovot District, with the main trouble spot in the new housing projects in Rishon Lezion.

HU Students Body To Sell Textbooks

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Hebrew University Students' Duplicating Service will be allowed, as of Sunday, to sell textbooks at reduced prices on the campus, under an agreement which has been reached with the University authorities. Hitherto, only the campus book shop — a concession run by two commercial firms — has been allowed to sell books.

The Service sells standard textbooks at reduced prices, in addition to mimeographed study material.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 5.01 tonight and ends tomorrow at 6.14 p.m.

Portion: Truma, Sh'mot 25,1—27,19.

Haftara: M'lakhim 1: 5,26—6,13.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha 5.20 p.m. Arvit, 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.10 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight Minha, 5.25 p.m. Arvit, 5.35 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 p.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.14 p.m. At 5.15 p.m. Shiur by Dr. Warhaftig. Services conducted by Cantor Moshe Stern & Choir.

Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Sermon: Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'Yahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Sermon: Rabbi Dr. Tennen.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda). Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha 5.15 p.m.

Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.15 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.25 p.m. Arvit, 6.09 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Nyasaland's 'Ufiti' Get State Protection

ZOMBA, Nyasaland (Reuter).—Nyasaland's mysterious monster — the shaggy black "ufiti" — has been placed under the Government's protection.

The decision to protect the creature — dubbed "ufiti" (ghost) by superstitious Africans — from the guns and snares of ambitious hunters was taken at an Executive Council meeting presided over by Nyasaland's Governor, Sir Robert Armitage.

Following this official recognition of the "ufiti," which inhabits a dense rain forest near the shores of Lake Nyasa, it is thought likely here that expeditions will be invited to track it down and establish its identity.

Anthropological experts have classified the creature tentatively as a genus of the *pongidae*, which includes all the tailless anthropoid apes, but are not ignoring the possibility that it may belong to an entirely unknown species.

Some 100 of the creatures — described as being about six feet tall and weighing an estimated 150 pounds — have been seen by game department men and several photographs have been taken.

Dostrovsky Gets 2-Year Leave from Weizmann I.

REHOVOT. — A two-year leave of absence has been granted by the Weizmann Institute of Science to Professor Israel Dostrovsky, head of its Isotope Research Department, to enable him to take over Israel's top scientific post.

While serving as Chairman of the National Council for Scientific Research and Technological Development, Prof. Dostrovsky will devote one day a week to the work in his department at Rehovot and will continue to be a member of the Institute's Scientific Committee.

In making the announcement on Wednesday, Prof. Gerhard M. J. Schmidt, Chairman of the Scientific Committee, added that the Institute would fully cooperate with the new Government agency and was honoured that one of its staff had been appointed to administer that body.

Cables in Brief

PRINCE. — The Crown Prince of Jordan, Prince Mohammed, has paid a private visit to the United Nations and made a courtesy call on Secretary-General Hammarskjold.

DEATHS. — The death toll in Tuesday's fire at the Pusan rubber factory in South Korea rose to 62 yesterday with the discovery of 10 more bodies. Five other workers, whose whereabouts were unknown, are also feared to have died.

ARSON. — Arrested for burning down his own home, Nai Kon of Nakorn Sawan, about 200 miles north of Bangkok, explained to police that he had been angry because his wife went out to drama performances too frequently.

TWENTIETH. — Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the 84-year-old West German Chancellor, has become a grandfather for the 20th time with the birth of a girl to his third daughter, Mrs. Libeth Werhahn.

ROUNDUP. — All prostitutes in Bangkok and Thonburi are to be rounded up and put in a reform settlement, Siam's Prime Minister, Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, announced yesterday. Brothelkeepers would be called to a meeting to brief them on the rehabilitation plan.

AGREEMENTS. — Japan yesterday signed separate trade agreements with Jordan and Tunisia intended to expand trade.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy in north. Fair in central and south. Cloudiness liable to spread south during the day. Outlook for Saturday: Partly cloudy with possibility of rain in north.

Weather Synopsis: A depression over Greece and Turkey is moving east towards the Levant coast.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	63	4—15	3—12
Tiberias	51	14—23	12—21
Haifa Port	33	10—21	10—20
Natanya	46	9—21	8—20
Tel Aviv Kirya	34	9—23	8—21
Tel Aviv Port	39	10—20	10—19
Lydda Airport	31	5—23	4—21
Jerusalem	23	6—17	5—14
Beersheba	28	4—22	4—20
Sdom	—	—	12—24
Eilat	15	9—24	9—22

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Temperature range till yesterday evening. C) Temperature range forecast for last night and today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Rustum Bastuni, after a three-month visit to Great Britain and the U.S. (by El Al).

Mr. Arthur Greenwald, of New York, and Mrs. Greenwald, National Film Chairman of American Hadassah (aboard s.s. Zion).

DEPARTURES

Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Chairman of Keren Hayesod, to attend the European conference of the United Israel Appeal convening in Paris on Sunday (by El Al).

Dr. Ra'anan Weitz, Director of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, to the U.K. to speak on behalf of the Joint Palestine Appeal (by El Al).

Mr. Avraham Cygiel, Director of the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, to New York to arrange for the immigration of 100 middle-class American families (by El Al).

Mr. M. Weissman, member of the Presidium of the Manufacturers' Association, for Europe.

Miss Golda Zimmerman, Israel correspondent of the "Jewish Chronicle" and the "Times," to spend a year at the editorial offices of the "Jewish Chronicle" (by B.O.A.C.).

Friedl Stern, the cartoonist, for Paris and Amsterdam on a United Israel Appeal mission (by El Al).

RABBI Y. M. Toledano, the Minister for Religious Affairs, will preside at a meeting of the Northern Region Burial Societies at the tomb of Rabbi Shimon Bar Yohai, in Meron, on Monday. Leading figures who have died during the past year will be commemorated at the meeting.

• • •

A FALAFEL vendor in the Egged bus station in Acre, Simantov Sturmsa, suffered serious facial burns yesterday when the primus stove in his kiosk exploded. He is being treated at the Malben Hospital in Nahariya.

Canadian Visitor Dies in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Canadian visitor, Mr. Morris Cooperberg, of Montreal, died in his hotel room in Jerusalem on Wednesday night after suffering a heart attack. He was 71.

Mr. Cooperberg was a member of the Executive of the Israel Bonds Committee in Montreal and Vice-President of the Adath Israel Congregation. He was here on his fourth visit to Israel, with Mrs. Cooperberg, who is a member of the National Executive of Canadian Hadassah.

The body is being taken back to Canada for burial.

Farmers Call for More State Aid as Drought Withers Crops

By ZE'EV SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—This dry winter is not only the worst in living memory, but may prove to be the worst yet recorded. Official records do not show a comparable winter season for the past 116 years.

The drought is withering harvests in most regions of the country. Only the coastal plain and Western Galilee have remained relatively unscathed so far.

Farmers fear the drought may prove to be the last straw coming on top of their already difficult financial situation.

An emergency meeting of settlements of Southern Judea and the Lachish zone was held at the Agricultural Centre here yesterday morning. One veteran angrily tugged at the curtains to exclude the brilliant blue skies and a blazing sun.

'Too Little, Too Late'

The majority of farmers derided a Ministry of Agriculture offer of IL2.5m. in assistance as "too little and too late." According to farmers' estimates, the extent of the damage is far in excess of the official evaluation of IL10m.—IL15m.

The complete loss of pasture in the south will also affect sheep flocks and dairy and beef herds. It may even become necessary to remove the fruit from some deciduous plantations to enable the orchards to survive until the summer.

Even irrigated industrial crops will be affected, since considerable extra quantities of water will now be required for saturation-irrigation, essential for the fields if they are to be ploughed under and prepared for planting.

"What we need is effective assistance, not tranquillisers," the representative of Gat declared.

Reporting on relief measures planned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Y. Weidler, of the Agricultural Centre, disclosed that the Government would participate in the extra irrigation costs for the first three months of this year, and that it would pay advance compensation on an acreage basis to all stricken settlements.

Fear Clash with Beduin

He admitted that the situation was much worse than had been anticipated even a short time ago. Reports from the Negev yesterday indicated that some Beduin tribes were moving their flocks northwards to graze on the withered fields of Judean and Lachish settlements. Farmers have warned that such moves might lead to conflict with the settlers.

Mr. Zeev Pinkus, chairman of the Southern Drought Committee, warned that a number of the younger settlements were faced with a situation threatening their very survival. He demanded immediate Government relief, adding that any delay might lead to an irreparable situation.

Among the relief measures called for by the farmers were:

That Mekorot discontinue the practice of stopping water supplies to settlements whose payments are in arrears; that the Government cover the entire cost of extra irrigation requirements (the Ministry proposes 50 per cent); and that drought losses be compensated for in full, involving payments equivalent to the value of an average harvest, instead of compensation calculated on the basis of investments alone.

This year's crop yield in Jordan is estimated at only one fifth of the normal average, and a large quantity of wheat will have to be imported, according to a report prepared by the Jordan Ministry of Agriculture, quoted by "El Jihad."

Porush Elected Deputy Mayor

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rabbi Moshe Porush was elected a Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem at a meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday. He is the capital's fourth Deputy Mayor.

Only Herut voted against his appointment. Poalei Agudat Yisrael (Mr. S.Z. Druck) abstained "because no agreement had been reached on ending mixed bathing in the German Colony swimming pool."

In his one-man attack against the election, Mr. A. Axelrod, of Herut, said Rabbi Porush was being elected to serve a Mayor, Mr. Mordechai Ish-Shalom, whom he himself had outspokenly opposed.

Mr. Baruch Duvdevani (National Religious), Mr. A. Arest (Ahdut Ha'avoda), and Mr. Aharon Haim Cohen (Mapai) congratulated Rabbi Porush on joining the coalition, noting that it would "add new strength to the Executive."

In his speech of acceptance, Rabbi Porush noted that "this is the third time I have been chosen Deputy Mayor, so I am no newcomer to the post." He promised to fulfil his duties as head of the Social Welfare Department faithfully. (He did not mention the swimming pool issue.)

The Council also approved the IL16m. plan to sequestrate the Nahlat Shiva quarter and to rebuild it. The actual work of reconstruction is to be carried out by the Israel Land Development Company.

Aguda Teachers Strike Over Salary Delay

TEL AVIV. — Part of the Agudat Yisrael "Independent" school network was closed down on Thursday as teachers walked out of the classrooms in protest against non-payment of salaries.

The Union of Agudat Yisrael teachers told The Jerusalem Post that their 350 members had not yet received November salaries. The Secretary of the Union pointed out that the parent body of the school system, the Aguda Pedagogical Centre, had already received payment on account of January salaries from the Ministry of Education. (The Ministry covers 75 per cent of the Centre's wage budget.)

The Secretary went on to say that if November salaries are not paid by Monday, a general strike would be declared and the entire Union would start a sit-down strike at the Ministry of Education in Jerusalem.

New Australian Envoy Appointed

SYDNEY (INA). — Mr. J. M. McMillan was yesterday appointed Australian Minister to Israel, in succession to Mr. B.C. Ballard, who is to become Australia's High Commissioner in Ghana.

Mr. McMillan has hitherto served as Director of Information in the External Affairs Department and has held posts in Washington, Jakarta and Moscow.

Givatayim Passes IL3m. Budget

GIVATAYIM. — A IL3,334,[illegible] municipal budget was passed here on Wednesday night. The increase of IL[illegible] over last year's budget will be devoted to school building, landscaping and roads.

Rates will not be raised, but increased revenue will be derived from more efficient collection and higher fees for building permits.

Rabbi Yosef Halevi Buried in Tiberias

TEL AVIV. — The Minister for Religious Affairs, the Chief Rabbis of Israel and Tel Aviv, and the Chief Chaplain to the Forces led a throng of thousands of rabbis, students and laymen in paying last respects yesterday to Rabbi Yosef Zvi Halevi who died Wednesday evening at the age of 86.

The funeral procession left Rabbi Halevi's house at noon and passed through the city's main streets before proceeding to Tiberias, where Rabbi Halevi had asked to be buried.

Rabbi Halevi who was first Chairman of Tel Aviv's Religious Court and a Freeman of the city, had received the Israel Prize once and the Rabbi Kook prize four times for his scholarly publications.

OBITUARY

Dr. Noah Braon

The death took place on Wednesday evening of Dr. Noah Braon, Research Fellow in the School of Oriental Studies of the Hebrew University. The funeral took place yesterday.

Dr. Braon joined the staff of the Hebrew University in 1926, the year in which the School of Oriental Studies was founded. His special field of studies was Judaeo-Arabic literature, in which he did considerable research and published numerous papers in journals both in Israel and abroad. For many years he was engaged, together with other university scholars, on the preparation of a concordance of classical Arabic poetry. He also translated into Hebrew the Tikun Ha-middot [illegible], and at the time of his death he was busy on a critical edition of an Arabic work by Moshe Ibn Ezra.

Search Continues For Missing Tot

Jerusalem Post Staff

KIRYAT SHMONA. — The search for two-year-old Haim Waknin, who disappeared from his home here on Monday, is now centred on a tight perimeter around the spot where bits of the boy's hair and some clotted blood were found.

Laboratory tests yesterday confirmed that the hair is identical with that taken from Haim's home for comparison. The blood, however, is not of human origin.

Samples of other bloodstains found in the vicinity were sent yesterday for examination.

It is feared that the child may have been dragged by a hyena into its lair.

A smaller force of searchers stayed on the job on Thursday night, and more trackers, as well as a helicopter, will be brought up this morning.

Yosef Abutbul, 7, one of the boys who was with Haim on Monday, told police that a "large dog" had suddenly come upon them whilst they were picking cyclamens. The animal had reared up on its hind legs and made as if to attack the children, who fled in fright.

Yosef said that he saw little Haim fall down and start to cry. He thought he saw that he had hit his head on a rock.

Traces of a hyena have been found, as well as numerous rabbit holes. Police are inclined to believe that the children had disturbed the hyena while it was hunting rabbits. Hyenas characteristically rear up on their hind legs when frightened.

WILD DOGS MAUL CHILD

ACRE. — Wild dogs yesterday badly mauled two-and-a-half-year-old Andarius Zaki Andarius, from Tarshiha, who was out alone at the time near his home.

He was rushed to the Rambam hospital in Haifa, where he was operated on immediately. His condition was reported to be still dangerous.

'Cautious Pedestrian' Month Launched

TEL AVIV. — "Operation Cautious Pedestrian Month," under the patronage of President Ben-Zvi, was officially opened yesterday by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, at a press conference at Beit Sokolow. The "Operation" will continue until the end of March.

It will be carried out in four stages. In the first stage, pedestrians violating traffic regulations will be handed leaflets by traffic policemen and volunteers, cautioning them. In the final stage, violators will be given tickets.

Mr. Ben-Aharon noted that there were 21,000 traffic accidents in 1959, in which 200 persons were killed and 10,740 injured — 2,114 of them permanently disabled. Experts estimate that these accidents cost the nation about IL50m., Mr. Ben-Aharon said. (Itim)

Tax Relief

[illegible]

...to tax severance pay, Mr. Sharef said that only workers who keep the money for their own personal needs will pay the 30 per cent tax. No tax will be deducted where the worker transfers his account to his new place of work, or if he remains unemployed.

Naturally no tax would be imposed on severance pay to the aged, the disabled, to persons settling on the land or to women dismissed to marry or have children.

It is estimated that the tax changes will cost the Treasury about IL4m. in anticipated revenue, though Mr Sharef said that it was hoped to recoup part of this sum through the encouragement of a more cooperative attitude on the part of the taxpayer.

In general, the Treasury hopes to collect IL[illegible] more income tax this year, largely through the more efficient collection methods.

Mr. Sharef denied that the Government had ever intended to tax restitution payments from Germany. What it had in mind, however, was to include the pensions paid by the Israel Government to persons disabled by the Nazis in their total income for purposes of tax. The whole idea has been shelved for the time being, he noted.

He also denied that the Treasury had intended to tax the cost-of-living allowance, although there had been a proposal to convert the allowance into a personal exemption and consider it as salary. This proposal as well was shelved.

Exports to U.S. Top $27m. Last Year

TEL AVIV. — Israel export to the United States rose in 1959 by $7.9m. to $27m. and Israel's export-import ratio stood at 1:4.5 as compared with 1:13 in 1950.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, and the American Ambassador, Mr Ogden Reid, at the opening session of the first annual general meeting of the Israel-American Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Reid said the increase in Israel's export is an indication of the fine future prospects for marketing Israel goods. He noted that Israel's national product increased by 11 per cent, to $2.2 billion, in 1959.

The U.S. is second to Great Britain in the roster of Israel's export markets, buying mainly diamonds, raincoats, cement, plywood, wine and nick-nacks, Mr. Sapir said. A first shipment of tires has just been made. Mr. Sapir pointed out that Israel's export markets will grow only if the country's production is competitive in terms of price and quality.

The Chamber gave a luncheon in honour of the outgoing Director of U.S.O.M. in Israel, Mr. John Haggerty, and his successor, Mr. C. Reed Liggit. The President of the Chamber, Mr. Yosef Sapir, M.K., was in the chair.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Haggerty and Liggit were the guests of honour at a luncheon given by the Israel-America Society and attended by the Minister of Development, Mr. M. Bentov.

GREEK XI HERE FOR OLYMPIC PRELIM.

By PAUL KOHN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Greek soccer team which will play Israel in an Olympic Games preliminary at Ramat Gan on Sunday, was due to arrive by Olympic Airways early this morning (Friday). It will have its first training workout today, and will spend the week-end at the Accadia Hotel in Herzliya.

The match on Sunday will be the second in the Olympic Games preliminaries for both countries. Israel drew 2:2 with Yugoslavia in Ramat Gan, and Greece lost 0:4 against Yugoslavia in Belgrade.

Yugoslavia at present heads the group, with three points from two games; Israel is second, with one point from one game, and Greece is third with no points from one game.

The Greek eleven to face Israel has been considerably weakened since the team's French trainer dropped five key players because they failed to appear regularly for training.

Several Israel "possibles" are suffering from injuries and Mr. Gyula Mandy, the national trainer, will not announce the line-up until shortly before the game. Mr. Mandy on Thursday invited Aharon Amar, the Haifa Maccabi half-back, to join the "possibles," and he may appear instead of Goldstein as right-half. Other doubtfuls are full-back Lefkovitz and left-half Tisch, who are still recovering from injuries.

The team had a final workout at the Ramat Gan stadium on Thursday, after a rather disappointing showing in a trial match during the week. However, Mandy told journalists yesterday that he hoped to have the team in satisfactory physical condition by kick-off time on Sunday.

He said that in the Yugoslavia versus Greece match last November, the Greeks played a strong and fast game; but he hoped that his team would be able to exploit the visiting side's weak spots by clever tactical play.

Over 30,000 tickets have so far been sold for the game, and a capacity crowd of 42,000 is expected. The kick-off will be at 3.15 p.m.

The game will be refereed by Mr. Daoud Nassiri, of Persia, who arrived yesterday.

Safed Residents' Suit Against Coffee Factory

HAIFA. — Nearly one hundred persons living near the Elite instant coffee plant in Safad are seeking a court order restraining the firm from operating the factory until steps have been taken to abate the alleged nuisance it causes.

The plaintiffs allege that the smell of roasting coffee, the clatter of machinery, and fumes from a low chimney fill the air in their largely residential neighbourhood day and night, except for weekends. They claim that doctors have attributed frayed nerves, nausea and other irritations they have suffered to the operation of the plant, which was established two years ago.

The plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. E. Toussia-Cohen, will ask the Magistrate's Court here today for a priority hearing of the case.

Old-Age Insurance Premiums to Rise

Post Economic Reporter

Salaried employees will have to pay an additional 0.5 per cent of their wages to old-age pensions to the National Insurance Institute, and their employers another one per cent, under the recommendations drawn up by a sub-committee of the Coalition Executive.

At present, employees earning IL500 a month or more pay a 1.4 per cent premium, and their employers 2.1 per cent. According to the conclusions reached by the committee, employees should pay 1.9 per cent and employers 3.1 per cent.

The higher premiums were recommended by the Minister of Finance to forestall the Institute's anticipated deficits when its pension rolls grow larger. Mapai's labour partners in the coalition objected to higher premiums being imposed on employees' salaries, and the sub-committee was established to study the question.

In the course of its review, the sub-committee was convinced that if premiums were not raised immediately, the Institute would soon face ever-increasing deficits. Its recommendations are almost certain to be approved by the Ministerial Economic Committee.

The State Controller has prepared a special report on the Institute which warns that under present premium scales the scheme's current surplus will rapidly become a deficit as more and more persons reach pensionable age.

Friedman May Import 'Fridge Part

TEL AVIV. — The Kargman Committee, appointed to iron out the differences between Israel's two refrigerator manufacturers, has ruled that the Friedman Works of Jerusalem should be allowed to import all the compressors it needs for the next 14 months. At the end of that period, some arrangement should be made to enable it to buy the compressors from its competitor, the Amcor Company of Tel Aviv.

The committee, headed by Mr. Israel Kargman, M.K., was appointed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry several weeks ago to decide whether Friedman's application for import licences was not contrary to the Ministry's policy to protect local industry.

It ruled that since Amcor is not yet producing the compressors that Friedman needs (1/6 horse-power), the latter should be given permits to import all the compressors it may require during the next 14 months.

If and when Friedman does buy Amcor compressors, the Ministry of Commerce will be responsible for seeing that the products are up to the standard of the imported product. Friedman will also have the right to pick and choose which compressors it wants.

In a statement released to the press last night, the Management of the Friedman Works declared that it "regards the Committee's recommendations as a victory for the company in the first stage of its fight against a monopoly. The fact that the committee recommends that the import arrangement be reviewed at the end of the 14 months suggests that by then both the Committee and the Ministry of Commerce will be better able to admit openly the justice of Friedman's case."

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Improvement in Citrus Export Prices Seen for Mid March

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Some improvement in the depressed market for Israel citrus is expected towards the middle of the month when the spate of Spanish fruit now flooding the shops in Britain and on the Continent will probably taper off, Citrus Marketing Board sources said here on Thursday.

Prices remained low this week, levelling off at about 30 shillings a case for Jaffas in the U.K., and only slightly higher in Holland and Germany.

In addition to the stiff competition from Spain the Board admits that low prices also resulted from the abundance of Israel fruit, especially large sizes. The large fruit, the product chiefly of young groves, accounts for about 40 per cent of all consignments.

At the beginning of February, the Board instructed growers to rush picking for fear of late winter rains. When the weather remained fair, the fruit began to pile up in European markets in quantities which the Board feels are in excess of their absorptive capacity.

Cold Storage

Rather than halt picking, the Board has earmarked consignments of grapefruit for cold storage in Europe. At the beginning of last summer, such cold storage fruit was bringing up to 60/- a case, and it is hoped to repeat last year's successful experiment.

In answer to a query from The Jerusalem Post, the Board's Commercial Manager, Dr. J. Weinberg, described as guesswork and misinterpretation reports emanating from the U.K. that the British Government contemplated restrictions on the import of citrus to avert future gluts.

The season's export total is now expected to top 10 million cases, including some 1.5 million cases of late Jaffas (valencias).

1960 REPARATIONS ACCORD SIGNED

BONN (Reuter). — A trade protocol between West Germany and Israel was signed here yesterday for the year 1960-61, the Israel Legation announced.

The protocol is under the West German-Israel Reparations agreement of September 10, 1952.

The new annual protocol, as in previous years, will cover goods worth 250m. marks (about IL[illegible]m.).

CONSTRUCTION will begin in Acre within a few days of a soldiers' leave camp, the first of its kind in the northern area.

A COMMUNITY centre in memory of Dr. Georg Landauer, the German Zionist leader, was opened yesterday in Gderot, the administrative centre of the settlements of Kfar Mordechai, Kfar Meishar, Kfar Aviv, Zekher Dov and Sdemot.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

MARCH 3, 1960

[illegible]

TODAY'S TENDENCY

Dollar Bonds: Steady
Index Bonds: Neglected
Ord. Shares: Firm
Futures: [illegible]

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.

[illegible]

Notice to the Public

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.

Notice to Holders of [illegible] Registered Debentures [illegible]

The Register of the above bonds will be closed and the transfers will be effected as from March [illegible], 1960 up to March [illegible], 1960, inclusive, owing to the half-yearly interest payment due on March [illegible], 1960.

PICCOLI at the ZOHAR HALL, TEL AVIV

Daily at 4 and 5.30. Saturdays at 4.30 and 6.15.

Tickets at the offices of L'an, other ticket agencies and the Puppet box office.

ONLY SHOP on Hadar Hacarmel SELLING

Aled

• JERSEY COSTUMES
• DRESSES
• PULLOVERS

apart

2 Rehov Balfour, Haifa.

The Whole Family Is Off to Piccoli

In order to enable families to visit the PICCOLI PUPPET THEATRE together, evening shows will now commence at 6.45, (with matinees at 4 as hitherto)

as of Sunday, March 6.

Friday, Purim Eve at 11.30 and 3.30.

Saturday (Purim) at 4.30 and 6.15.

LAST WEEK

Hurry and register for our PASSOVER TOUR of 6 countries, starting on April 5, 1960. Registration at all travel agents or with Metatours Ltd. 4 Bank St., Tel. [illegible], HAIFA

The Little Theatre

PRESENTS

in English

"Three in One"

(3 one-act plays)

Mystery, Drama, Comedy

Opening Night, Saturday, March 5 and Sunday, March 6, at 8.30 p.m. at Z.O.A. House.

Tickets: Rococo, L'an, ZOA House.

LE CHASSEUR

Theatrical make-up for Purim

VACANCIES

Steam Plant Shift Engineers

for work in shifts.

Qualifications: High School education (Trade School or Nautical School preferred). Must have at least 2½ years of major steam plant experience. Candidates from the Navy must have at least "G" examination and from the Merchant Navy at least a Third Engineers Certificate of competency.

Apply to: Personnel Department

AMERICAN ISRAELI PAPER MILLS LTD.

Hadera P.O.B. 142.

DOLPHIN HOUSE

HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB

SHAVEI ZION-ON-SEA

Announces

The Opening of the Season

on Sunday, March 6, 1960

★

PURIM PARTY

SURPRISE PROGRAMME

Saturday Night, March 12

For reservations phone: Haifa [illegible].

Hadassah Medical Organization

announces the following

VACANCIES:

1) Deputy to the Director of Dietary Services

Qualifications required: Graduate certificate from a School of Nutrition and degree as qualified dietitian, experienced in the running of a large kitchen in a medical institution, administrative ability, knowledge of English. Age up to 35 years. Grading according to qualifications and experience of the candidate.

2) Maintenance and Planning Engineer as Assistant to the Head of the Electro-Mechanical Department.

Qualifications required: Full academic training in electrical and/or mechanical engineering, experience in sanitary installations, water, steam and maintenance of mechanical equipment. Experience in direction is desirable. Practical experience in a hospital or similar institution would also be an asset. Grade offered: 5-6 of the Engineers' Scale.

3) Psychiatric Social Worker

In the Department of Child Psychiatry (Lasker Centre) of the Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem.

Qualifications required: Academic training in social work and practical experience.

Only candidates with the required qualifications should apply.

Applications, with curriculum vitae, should be addressed to the Hadassah Medical Organization, P.O.B. 499, Jerusalem.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

Israel—Latin America, Spain and Portugal

Under the kind patronage of the CHILEAN LEGATION IN ISRAEL

RECITAL

MARIO MIRANDA

PIANIST

On Monday, March 7, 1960, at 8.30 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem.

Tickets at Cahana's.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL AND THE ISRAEL & BRITISH COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION

invite you to a lecture on:

MINISTERS AND PARLIAMENTS

by Professor Max Beloff,

Gladstone Professor of Government and Public Administration at Oxford.

The Lecture will take place at Beit Sokolow, 4 Rehov Kaplan, Tel Aviv, at 8.30 p.m., on Thursday March 10, 1960.

Upon its 25 year [illegible]

OUR

Jubilee Sale

continues with the latest

SPRING MODELS.

Also

Valuable Gifts

for everyone making a purchase at

Women's and Men's Fashion House

[illegible]

On the first anniversary of the passing of

HARRY BEILIN ז"ל

an unveiling of the tombstone over his grave at the Har Hamenuhot Cemetery, Jerusalem, will take place on Monday, March 7, 1960, at 3 p.m.

A special bus will leave from the gate of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at 2.30 p.m.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

deeply regrets to announce the death of

DR. NOAH BRAON

a veteran member of the academic staff of its School of Oriental Studies.

The funeral took place in Jerusalem yesterday, March 3.

My sincere thanks to all those who so kindly expressed their sympathy on the passing away of my beloved husband

Georg Guthmann

ELISABETH GUTHMANN, Haifa.

The unveiling of the tombstone and a memorial service, at the graveside, of our dear

Dr. Fritz Warschawski

will take place on Monday, March 7, 1960, at 4 p.m.

A special bus will leave from Cafe Hermann, Kfar Shmaryahu, at 3.45 p.m.

THE JERUSALEM POST
Founded in 1932 as The Palestine Post by the late GERSHON AGRON

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Friday, March 4, 1960. 5 Adar, 5720—5 Ramadhan, 1379

EVERY now and then nature departs from its seemingly settled ways, destroying in a few agonising moments the centuries-old works of man. The earthquake at Agadir, which killed or maimed thousands of men, women and children under the ruins of their homes, has aroused world-wide grief and sympathy for the victims. Relief has been rushed to the survivors by all peoples, near and far, who are in a position to offer assistance.

AGADIR

This reflex of human solidarity has, however, incredibly been marred by the Egyptian newspaper, "Al Akhbar," which has ghoulishly sought to make political capital out of the calamity. In an article signed by its would-be Science Correspondent, the Egyptian daily alleges — with a degree of ignorance and malice worthy of a jungle witch-doctor — that the Agadir disaster was provoked by the recent French A-bomb test in the Sahara.

This flagrantly nonsensical declaration is typical of all the hate-libels which, in various guises down the ages, have poisoned the minds of men and driven them to wreak havoc on themselves, as if not satisfied with their normal puny helplessness in the universal scheme of things.

Our technological civilization has reached the stage where we can begin to explain, if not to avert, the blind fury of the forces of nature. As it happens, we are just at the end of a global International Geophysical Year, in the course of which scientists have made the interesting, if by no means reassuring, discovery that the earth on which we live is at present in the midst of one of its cataclysmic periods of mountain-building and of great volcanic and seismic activity.

According to Dr. L. T. Aldrich, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the last such period occurred 350 million years ago, while the present one began a mere 100,000 years ago and is still proceeding. In fact, it is going so strong, that it has been estimated that if the same frequency of tremors such as we have lately experienced had extended throughout terrestrial time, our planet would probably have been shaken altogether out of existence by now. Whether the worst is over or is yet to come, no one knows.

The rock-making and mountain-building processes, we are told, are very slow by our standards of time — the current era of upheavals may spread over thousands of generations — so perhaps we need not worry overmuch. Rather than trouble ourselves with phenomena over which we have no control, we shall be well advised to do all that lies in our power to run our human affairs sensibly and peacefully.

The Agadir tragedy, which has moved us all to sorrow, has directly stricken many Israelis who have reason to fear that their own kith and kin have perished, or been injured, or at the very least rendered homeless, in the quake, and with whom contact is difficult. Bereaved or not, the Israelis from Agadir have at present no means of ascertaining the fate of their relatives in that city. We do not, at this hour, wish to reproach the Moroccan authorities for their past conduct towards their Jewish minority. But we do appeal to them to do the rational thing and permit communication to take place between the Jews of this country and their parents, brothers and sisters in Morocco.

Nature does not discriminate in its dealings with men. Surely men should not discriminate in their dealings among themselves, but treat each other with that minimum of consideration to which we have all formally committed ourselves in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

CYCLIST DIES OF ACCIDENT INJURIES

TEL AVIV. — A motorcycle rider who was severely injured in a spill on Tuesday night in Ramat Gan died in Beilinson Hospital on Thursday. The man, Menahem [illegible], aged [illegible], was a resident of Ramat Gan. [illegible]

The American Scene

Secretive Ike Worries His Adversaries

By Patrick O'Donovan

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — AMONG the striking similarities that exist between Russia and the U.S. (most of them apparent only to those who are foreign to both) is the temper of their two leaders. Both of them use rage, Mr. Khrushchev blustering, loud, torrential; Eisenhower clipped, cutting and military, to deflect criticism or to defend what they have made their own. Neither rage much assists the understanding of events or the progress of humanity.

President Eisenhower gives free rein to his whenever he is questioned at his Press conference on the preparedness of American defence. He gets the question. Sometimes he coldly interrupts it. He stands for a few minutes in icy silence. He glares at his questioner. He flushes — to the top of his head. He looks away and answers, with unusual coherence and biting directness — and irrelevance. And one remembers that he has been a General.

At one conference a brave soul (he had seen this happen before often enough) asked him: "Sir, do you believe that the Administration has misled the American people (on defence)?"

Angry Retort

Mr. Eisenhower snapped into his anger. "If anybody — anybody — believes I have deliberately misled the American people, I'd like to tell him to his face what I think about him. This is a charge that I think is despicable..."

But this was not quite what he had been asked. People are not suggesting that the President has cheated, only that he has been wrong.

Every single official committee, some of them personally appointed by the President, that in the last five years has investigated the condition of American defences has reported them inadequate. So have many of the senior generals and admirals of the U.S. giving evidence before the Congress. A considerable number of them have thought it worth while to truncate their careers and resign in protest against the current policy.

The President believes that America has sufficient retaliatory power to deter any Russian aggression and to meet any aggression that might occur. He uses his popularity, his military glory and his temper to reinforce this view. He takes it as a personal and underhand attack if that view is not accepted.

Political Football

The Democrats, even the most liberal ones, believe that there is grave inadequacy and that Mr. Eisenhower is stifling a legitimate and essential national debate. Most of them demand at least parity with the Russians. Mr. Khrushchev on his tour of America treated any critical speech or question as an insult to his person and to the dignity and sovereignty of his nation. The Eisenhower reaction is not dissimilar.

The tragedy is that now there is no objective debate. American defences have become a political football and the voter simply does not know what to believe. The evidence, from experts and from Presidential candidates and from the Administration and from the Press, had been so conflicting that any firm opinion sounds biased and partisan. It may prove to be something of a disaster. Mr. Eisenhower is in large part to blame for this opaque cloud of unknowing that hangs heavy over Washington and spreads over all the Western world.

Gangsterism Up-to-Date

THAT organized and disciplined and effective gangsterism still exists in America, all the evidence goes to prove. Sometimes it may be an almost ceremonial killing of one of their number, in a hotel barber's shop or in a Cadillac with a blonde. There are the complaints of restaurant keepers and wholesale garment makers who must pay "protection." There is the evidence of union corruption. There are the scandals about professional boxing, the evidence of an efficient supply of narcotics. It seldom makes a complete picture; it seems usually to affect and victimise the slightly tainted; it no longer holds whole communities or industries in fee. But it still flourishes.

A correspondent in "The New York Times" recently distinguished four main groups. The first and most important of these is the Italian Syndicate. Its members are all of Southern Italian descent, though they are allied with Jewish racketeers in New York's garment district. They specialise in trade unions, gambling, narcotics, juke boxes, professional boxing and they even have legitimate businesses on the side. They are the most ruthless and the best disciplined. And their leadership cultivates an air of public respectability.

The second is a gambling syndicate with its headquarters in Cincinnati and Detroit. It has connections in Cuba and Canada, and works with rather than preys on the bookmakers.

Al Capone Relic

There is the relic of the Al Capone empire in Chicago — vice, gambling, trade unions and elaborate extortion. This is a local but sufficient empire. And fourth, there is a Chinese-American group on the West coast that specialises in the import of narcotics.

All this is a considerable change from the wild days of prohibition, when a great deal of the energy, blood and money of the gangs was expended to repel trespassers on their territories and specialities. It is more civilised and more business-like today. But in the recent killings of two or three respected leaders, the experts see a change. The murdered men were well on in the sixties, who were determined to die in their beds, who had been great in their day, but had fallen in love with suburban living and regularity. The young "dons" seem to have grown impatient of their heavy control.

In the background are the youthful criminals, some of whom will one day be recruited to the adult gangsters' ranks. The senseless and horrible murders of children by children continue in New York.

The city is truly aroused by the problem. There is now a new possibility, that scientific research may be able to prevent such behaviour before it starts. Recently the National Education Association published the results of a year's intensive research on juvenile delinquency, and has suggested something like a master plan for its treatment in the teeming public schools.

Parallel to this, Dr. Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck of Harvard University, who are perhaps the greatest authorities on the problem, have published "Predicting Delinquency and Crime." It represents a review of 30 years' work.

Delinquency Predicted

They believe that they have proved that delinquent conduct can be predicted in children when they are as young as six years old. They claim an accuracy of 91 per cent in 2,000 cases. They write of their researches that they give "hope of the ultimate transformation of criminology into a discipline approaching scientific stature."

There are no real surprises in their final conclusion. They find that the typical delinquent has a harsh father who disciplines the child in a haphazard way and shows him little or no affection. He is often away from home and is often a heavy drinker. The child will have a careless mother whose affections are shallow, and she, too, will be often away from home, while the child is allowed to run wild in the streets. With such a background, and it is quite common, a child will become a delinquent in nine out of ten cases.

In fashioning such a child, the family is far more important than the neighbourhood. A poor record in school, delayed ability to read, petty crimes and misconduct at an early age are further indications of what is to come.

Therefore the essential work must be done in the schools. In the course of their studies the Gluecks were right, over a long period, when they predicted delinquency in 90 per cent of the cases that were white, 88 per cent that were Negro and 91 per cent that were Puerto Rican. The longer their period of contact the more accurate were their predictions. The Mayor of New York, Mayor Wagner, is taking their work very seriously and finds grounds for hope in it.

ELI — By Meir

"Eli says he can't understand the proposal to tax severance pay — he can't remember anyone ever being fired!"

Tragic Plight of Emek Farmers

Once-Flourishing Settlements, Now Running at a Loss, Abandoned

By SHMUEL LAVIE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE distressing financial position of the country's most renowned and prosperous moshavim, the cream of Israel's settlements, has only in the past weeks come out into the open. To check for ourselves, we paid a visit to Kfar Yeheskiel, the country's second oldest moshav, which is about to celebrate its 40th anniversary.

Kfar Yeheskiel was once a symbol. Its barns and buildings appeared on Jewish National Fund postcards all over the world. Only a few years ago it was still rich and prosperous. Today 30 of its 70 farms stand empty and deserted.

We talked to the old pioneers who founded the settlement among the marshes of the Eastern Emek just after the British conquest; we spoke to their sons, burly and practical veterans of the War of Independence; we interviewed the immigrants from Eastern Europe who settled at Kfar Yeheskiel a few years ago. And we found out the whole story.

When the founding generation of the moshav handed over the direction of their farms to their sons, Kfar Yeheskiel was doing well — no better and no worse than other established moshavim. And the sons undertook to build up the village. They expanded irrigation; they built huge chicken runs; they multiplied their herds and their flocks; above all, they mechanised relentlessly — often beyond their needs and short of any possibility of economic utilization.

They borrowed tens of thousands for auxiliary buildings, for equipment, for piping, for livestock; and with the resources thus built up, they sent out to the country's markets a stream of produce such as their fathers had never dreamed of.

No Buyers

Then the produce began coming back — no buyers — or else brought prices that did not even cover costs. The last poultry shipment, for instance, was a net loss of 50 agorot per kilo — not counting workdays or depreciation of buildings and equipment.

It was a vicious circle — the greater the output, the greater the losses.

Their faith in themselves as the country's providers was shattered. And the bubble of their prosperity burst. Today only 10 farms in the whole moshav operate more or less in the black. The others owe the village and lenders from outside it sums ranging from IL10,000 to IL20,000.

The collateral for these loans are the farms' buildings and livestock. But in practice, these are no longer assets, since they do not bring in profits. Quite the contrary; their upkeep weighs down their owners even more, raising the debts by a few hundred pounds each month.

With no prospect of a change, they suddenly realized that at this rate they would be best advised to sell out.

They disposed of their livestock, paid off their debts, and left behind — for no one will buy them — the houses and buildings in which they invested tens of thousands of pounds just a few years ago.

The older generation can make ends meet on their government and Histadrut pensions; the younger generation, skilled farmers though they are, took up posts in the Government, the Agency, the Histadrut, in the cities and abroad.

The more recent immigrants have little chance of such jobs — after 10 years of backbreaking work, they are going back to the queues at the labour exchange. And this means most of the newcomers at Kfar Yeheskiel; out of the 20 farms which they occupied in the north of the moshav, 12 stand empty.

Readers' Letters

SAVER'S ANXIETY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I refer to S. Cohen's letter on the subject of currency uncertainty in your issue of January 10, and should request some light on the prevailing confusion affecting perhaps thousands of small savers.

I am 64 years of age and an immigrant from one of the Nazi-ruled countries which we were compelled to leave with just a few kilos of luggage. In 10 years' time I have settled down quite satisfactorily in this country and succeeded in putting aside some IL3,000 in a savings account. Part of this account represents indemnity from German reparations.

Last summer there were rumours that the Israel Pound would be devalued and on the advisability of investing in dollar-linked securities. Affected by this psychosis, I gave orders to my bankers to invest the total of the above savings account in *Keren Hayesod* dollar-linked bonds, which they did at the rate of IL108.%. Today, I learn the rate is now IL101.- My loss so far is about IL200 and who knows if, in the course of time, what I thought I would have set aside for my old age will not be wiped out completely. Where is the security of the dollar-linked account and of the assurance by so many financial experts in our country that small savings are best guaranteed in industrial and other long-term investments?

Is the drop in the rate of certain securities due to speculative transactions, or is it due to shortcomings in the organisations which have issued the shares? There must be some Government authority which could go into this matter and quieten our fears.

S. A.

(Name and Address Supplied)
Haifa, February 4.

Treasury Replies

Your correspondent purchased shares through the stock market and not at source, therefore he paid about eight per cent above par.

The stock exchange is based on supply and demand, which necessarily means that prices of securities fluctuate, and this also applies to government bonds.

An investor who wishes to minimize these fluctuations and to spread his investment risk can today place his investments through investment trust companies, such as P.I.A., or the investment subsidiaries of local banks.

We should like to take this opportunity of pointing out to your correspondent that, with the encouragement of the Savings Commissioner, Provident Funds for independent earners have been established, which invest their monies in guaranteed-value securities. The profits of these Funds are tax-exempt and the saver in such a Fund also enjoys tax exemption up to 25 per cent of his savings. The arrangement between the Treasury and these Funds provides that the saver, if he withdraws his money, will never receive less than his original investment, and the institutions managing these Funds are responsible for this guarantee.

An amendment to the Treasury regulations will be gazetted shortly, in accordance with which wage earners whose employers do not contribute to such a Fund for them will be able themselves to join such a Fund.

C. ADAM
Assistant to Public Relations Director, The Treasury
Jerusalem, February 17.

MONEY BACK

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On November 9, 1959, I paid IL30 for a French course at the Adult Education Section of the Ministry of Education and Culture in Tel Aviv, but on arriving at the first lesson, the next evening, I was told that the course had been cancelled because it would not pay to supply a teacher for so few people.

When I applied for the return of my money, a few days later, I was greatly surprised to learn that it would be returned to me only some time later. I must protest against such treatment. Not only did I incur expenses for fares and lose my time for nothing, but I was deprived of the means of registering at another institution as my money was retained against my will. On December 14, I sent this office a registered letter and received only a promise that the money would be returned the next week.

If the evening courses are considered a commercial enterprise, any lawyer will make it clear that if the Ministry did not keep its contract, it has no right to retain my money for an indefinite time. I think this is a bad example for the business morals of the public.

Over two months have passed since I paid the IL30, with no results.

Yours, etc.
B.K.
(Name and address supplied)
Tel Aviv, January 14.

Ministry Replies

This French course was not opened because only five students registered. There were prospects that additional students would come to the first lesson on November 10, but they did not appear. The Adult Education Centre cannot maintain a course which has so few participants as this would entail a considerable loss, and there are no sources from which it can be covered.

On November 17, your correspondent requested the return of her tuition fee. On December 8, the Adult Education section sent the Central Accounts Department in Jerusalem a general account for the return of tuition fees to 25 participants in various courses (including your correspondent) who had discontinued their studies for various reasons. These cheques were received on January 18 and your correspondent's was immediately sent to her.

We regret this delay, as well as the trouble and disappointment caused to B.K. because the course had to be cancelled.

Yours, etc.
URI OREN
Ministry of Education

51% in Prizes

At the usual Mifal Hapayis draw, prizes totalling IL309,400 will be awarded. Persons acquiring 5 tickets whose final digits run consecutively from 0 to 4 or from 5 to 9 are assured of a IL2 win — this on the open tickets. REMEMBER to hold on to your usual ticket after opening of your flash-draw ticket. Next draw of your usual ticket takes place on March 10.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

World's Heaviest Tax Rate

Omer (Histadrut) lauds the public for not rushing out to buy after the introduction of the new indirect taxes, thus keeping prices stable. It is to be hoped that the consumer will acquit himself as admirably when goods made of the newly taxed raw materials are put on sale. Manufacturers will naturally try to shift the whole burden of the new levy onto the consumer's shoulders, but they will fail if he continues to resist in this manner.

Davar (Histadrut) supports the Histadrut's opposition to the proposed cancellation of income tax allowances on workers' overtime pay and on professional literature, as well as to the mooted 25 per cent levy on severance pay. Implementing these proposals would only drive the workers to demand wage adjustments and in the end the Treasury would find that what it gained in one sphere would be lost in the other, causing dislocation to boot.

Hatsofe (National Religious) warns that the Treasury officials, in their frantic quest for filling the Government's coffers by taxing everybody and everything, are drawing the line too taut. Israelis are the most heavily taxed public in the world. It is time the Government began to explore ways and means of cutting down expenditure in its own machinery.

Ha'aretz (non-party) considers the Labour Ministry's new norms plan for relief work a step forward in solving a serious problem and deplores the surrender of Beisan's Mayor to the demonstrators at the local Labour Exchange on Wednesday.

Drawing a sorry picture of the condition of Israel's agricultural economy, **Al Hamishmar** (Mapam) wants the Government to make good the losses the farmers have suffered on account of the drought, to establish an agricultural insurance fund against damages the economy may suffer at the hands of nature, and to abandon plans to cut budget allocations and water quotas.

Hamodia (World Aguda) asks whether the Jerusalem police searching for eight-year-old Yosef Shuhmacher (hidden by his grandfather who wants to bring him up in the spirit of traditional Judaism) do not envy their colleagues who are combing the hills of Galilee for two-year-old Haim Waknin.

HERO'S DEATH

By E. CHIGIER

DANNY was born a hero, 30 years ago. His mother was seven months pregnant, and had just begun to start darning socks in the kibbutz sewing room, when the pains began. She arrived at the local hospital after an hour's journey by horsecart, and 10 minutes later Danny came into the world, weighing a grand total of 1,200 grams.

The little hospital was in no way equipped to deal with premature babies, nor was the infant in any condition to be moved to the city. He lay there — a minute specimen of humanity on the very border of life with only an infinitesimal chance of survival.

The children's doctor got down to work. The carpenter fixed a box like a thermos flask. The electrician wired up special bulbs for heating. The nurse organized a special day and night watch, and every half-hour the doctor himself carefully dropped 10 drops of milk (collected from the other mothers) on the infant's tongue with a medicine dropper.

Despite all predictions to the contrary, Danny survived. Everybody talked about it. The newspapers gave him a lot of attention, since it was a quiet period politically. He became a sort of symbol; a representation of what the tiny *Yishuv* was trying to do; overcoming all odds, growing despite prophecies of woe, thriving despite pessimistic reports. So when Danny gained 50 grams, the people rejoiced. And when Danny almost died of bronchitis, the community held its breath. There was no doubt about it — Danny was a hero.

When he eventually left the hospital, having tripled his birth weight, happiness reigned supreme. His *Brit Milah* was the biggest social event of that year in the Emek. Many people came — so many that the kibbutz had to get a loan to pay off the expenses. But they didn't mind, for it was a special occasion. A precious life had been saved. Doctor, parents and friends — all rejoiced.

Despite his poor start, Danny grew up tall and strong. When he was four, it was difficult to believe that he had been so tiny, and had begun life so tenuously. At 12, he was quick with a gun, and adept with a spade. At 15, he looked and was a soldier; participating in the War of Liberation. The thickest fighting left him unscathed, and when the battles were over, he went back to his settlement and his tractor.

The years passed, and war came again. On his 24th birthday he lay on a sand-dune watching the parachute landings on the Suez Canal. A vital blow to the enemy was struck, with a minimum loss of Israeli lives — 171. Danny was hero for the third time.

Now and then, Danny hitched a lift on a truck and came down to Tel Aviv. The last time was a month ago. He was thinking of getting married and wondered whether he could find an unusual present for his girl. He strolled along the crowded boulevards, peered into shop-windows and browsed through the books at wayside stalls. Side-streets always fascinated him. He wandered around, until the night came—and he was lost.

A reckless motor-cycle roared by. The noise, and the bright light, confused him. Like a rampant steed the motor-cycle was upon him, cleaving through him and passing on with the speed of a comet. Alone, he lay, watching his life's blood ebb away, for there was no one about who might have staunched the bleeding.

His end was quick and unnoticed. The newspapers were chary about his death. He rated only a line among the list of other traffic casualties of the day. So he was buried, and some people grieved. His friends, the mother who bore him, the girl he was to have married, and the doctor who had fought such a successful battle many years before.

The People of **"EXODUS"**
by Yitzchak Perlov
Translated by JEANETTE R. [illegible]

When they speak in Israel of "Exodus," they mean the ill-fated ship with her 4,500 refugees, the famous story which stirred the world in 1947. The author, who was one of the passengers, experienced all the heroism and the horror.

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ידיעות
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News from the Citrus Marketing Board

ACTION TO STOP THE MARKETING OF IMITATION CITRUS JUICES

Imitation citrus juices, synthetic or adulterated, are offered to buyers as natural juices and compete with citrus and its natural by-products on the world market. They form a threat to citrus-growing countries and deceive the buyer.

At a recent conference of the Industrial Committee of Mediterranean Citrus Growers (K.I.A.M.) a Code designed to put an end to the marketing of imitation citrus juices was drawn up, with the aim of increasing the consumption of fresh citrus and its natural by-products.

The Code, approved by the committee's members, calls on member countries to abide by their high production standard of citrus by-products and the clear marking of such by-products prepared in accordance with the K.I.A.M. Code. All such products are to carry an appropriate inspection label, and a publicity drive to popularise the label was launched. Citrus juices are to be examined in the producer countries as well as on the markets.

This inspection code was brought to the attention of a special conference of consumers, research workers and distributors of citrus juices, with the aim of securing their cooperation in giving preference to products conforming to the standards of this Code. Conference reaction was positive, and a liaison committee was formed to help coordinate inspection on the markets and to help enforce a constitution in each country to prevent the sale of imitation juices.

There is doubtless room for a local law to help safeguard the standard of fresh citrus juice.

These important steps will help to afford a real measure of protection to citrus growers and consumers against imitations and substitutes of natural citrus juices.

WORLD JEWRY

The English-Language Monthly of the Diaspora

Published in London

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WORLD JEWRY

GEORGE MIKES
HOW TO SCRAPE SKIES
NICOLAS BENTLEY drew the pictures

THE AUTHOR says in his Introduction: 'I should like to assure my readers.... that they may rely on my guidance. I talked (personally) to many people: travelled across the Manhattan peninsula a dozen times: went for a great number of car and subway rides: visited the Bronx and Queens, and reached the outskirts of Brooklyn. What is more, my vision and judgment were not obscured by any previous knowledge of the United States, personal or otherwise.'

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To All Engineers

These are the principles we intend to fight for, at the coming Engineers' Convention:

1. **Recognition of the Engineer's Status** at his place of work and in Israel life generally.
   WE SHALL DEMAND the full and equal participation of engineers in the initiation, planning and execution of the economic tasks facing the country.
2. **Continuation of the Campaign for Increasing Wage Differentials**—the improvement of engineers' salaries at all those institutions and enterprises where the engineer's salary grading and position may be precarious on account of administrative factors. Enabling engineers to attend advanced study courses. Consolidation of engineers' recently gained salary improvements.
   Demand to lower the excessively high income tax dues which undermine labour productivity.
   Equal income tax privileges for self-employed and salaried engineers (deductions for professional literature, etc.).
3. **Amendments to the Law governing Engineers and Architects**, in order to secure autonomy for engineers in the conduct of their professional affairs, as is the case with a similar law governing advocates.
4. **Improvement of the Morale of the Engineers Union**, by safeguarding the autonomy of the Union, and to help do away with all sorts of "deals" among the various factions within it.
5. **The Establishment of a Federation of the various Unions of the Free Professions**, in order to create a force that will be capable of protecting their interests; this Federation to afford each union a measure of autonomy, in order to help safeguard the special interests of each profession. No department appointed from above can faithfully represent the true interests of the free professions.

WE CALL ON ALL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, CHEMISTS AND AGRONOMISTS to support those who have proved their worth in the fight for the rights of the free professions.

פע — The List of Haoved Haziomi, the Progressive Faction in the Histadrut, and Ichud Haovdim of the General Zionists. — פע

B-G's Tour Lining Up

JET-AGE diplomacy has shifted the weight of international policy-making to personal top-level talks between the Heads of State and Prime Ministers and this week's announcement of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's forthcoming U.S. visit made headlines amidst reports of President Eisenhower's Latin American tour, Premier Khrushchev's Asian visits, next week's Paris meeting between President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan, Mr. Khrushchev's own visit to the French capital, and Chancellor Adenauer's expected American tour.

Although the official reason for Mr. Ben-Gurion's trip to the States was to receive the honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Brandeis University at Waltham near Boston, subsequent meetings with President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon, Secretary of State Herter and other U.S. Government leaders were expected.

Ever since the 1956 Sinai campaign and the subsequent short period of divergent policy as between Israel and the U.S., a face-to-face talk between President Eisenhower and the Israel Premier was considered advisable. White House agreement in principle to such a meeting is understood to have been given as early as the summer of 1957, but the decision on an actual date had to be postponed several times for various reasons. When the idea finally materialised the form of a private visit to the U.S. was chosen, since a State visit might oblige Washington to follow suit with a similar invitation to Nasser.

Welcome in Washington

Although President Eisenhower's absence from the U.S. at the time of the Jerusalem announcement of Mr. Ben-Gurion's trip probably caused some delay of official White House reaction, the Israel Prime Minister can be assured of a most cordial welcome in Washington. Political observers also lauded the wisdom of his advisers in linking Mr. Ben-Gurion's highly important political mission with the ceremony at Brandeis University.

The topic chosen by Mr. Ben-Gurion for the address he will deliver on the occasion of the award is "Science and Ethics — the Contribution of Greece, India and Israel." It will be an academic discourse but it may well also shed light on the current problems of Israel's status in the Middle East.

Only a day after the announcement that Mr. Ben-Gurion would go to the U.S., the U.N. Secretary-General, on his return to New York from Sweden, came forward with a personal invitation of his own worded in the most friendly terms. Expressing his readiness to meet the Israel Prime Minister at the latter's convenience for any discussion that Mr. Ben-Gurion might find useful, Mr. Hammarskjold did not fail to recall as well their talks on Buddhism at Sde Boker last year, which he would like to continue this time at the Secretary-General's country estate at Brewster, some 80 km. from New York.

Adenauer and Macmillan

And so each day brought new revelations about Mr. Ben-Gurion's expected itinerary which, if officially confirmed, may turn the Prime Minister's tour into one of the most significant diplomatic missions in Israel's short history. In addition to talks with the heads of the Washington Administration and probable parallel meetings with top Democratic leaders, Mr. Ben-Gurion is now also expected to meet on "neutral ground" with the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, whose visit to the U.S. is to coincide with that of the Israel Premier. Particular significance may be attached to such a meeting, the first ever between these two Prime Ministers, in view of recent reports that Bonn is seriously discussing the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel.

Unconfirmed reports of Mr. Ben-Gurion's U.S. programme were still capturing the headlines when a new plan, no less sensational, transpired — British Government officials revealed that on his way back from Washington the Israel Prime Minister would visit London for "highly important talks" with Prime Minister Macmillan. The only major Western power now missing in the chain of Mr. Ben-Gurion's top-level diplomatic consultations abroad was France, but a visit there seemed unlikely this time in view of Premier Khrushchev's forthcoming Paris meeting with President de Gaulle. Informed political quarters in Jerusalem, however, gave the impression that a special trip to France and a meeting with its Head of State was already under Mr. Ben-Gurion's active consideration and could be implemented in the not too distant future to precede the May Summit meeting there.

Except for his 1951 U.S. tour and meeting with President Truman and a still unconfirmed visit to Paris in 1956, prior to the Sinai campaign, Mr. Ben-Gurion's active participation in the forging of Israel's foreign policy had hitherto been limited to the local scene and meetings with political leaders from abroad on the occasion of their visits to Israel. Now, at long last Israel seemed to have adopted a course of active diplomacy beyond routine meetings with foreign political leaders at U.N. Assembly sessions or mere courtesy visits to friendly nations.

The Prime Minister's forthcoming tour abroad may very well signify the opening of a new era in Israel's foreign relations and the improvement of the State's international status.

Price of bus and train tickets went up throughout the country this week.
Photo by Braun

Double Bluff

SUNDAY'S announcement of the Prime Minister's trip abroad came as an anti-climax to a tense and nerve-racking week-end after large-scale Egyptian troop concentrations had been reported in the Sinai peninsula. For the first time since the 1956 campaign, almost the entire Egyptian Army had returned en masse to Sinai from the Suez Canal zone, subsequently moving into forward positions along Israel's southern border. Only this time it was a larger and better equipped army than three-and-a-half years ago.

Nasser's new aggressive move in the south had followed earlier tension along the Israel-Syrian border, which in turn came in the wake of heavy Syrian troop concentrations in the north. Was the Cairo Government out for a new dangerous adventure against Israel to strengthen its undermined leadership in the Arab world, or was Nasser only reacting to false rumours of Israel Army concentrations? These do not seem to have been the only motives behind Cairo's new manoeuvres: as soon as the tension had eased, one began to discern the real story behind this dangerous playing with fire which could easily have turned into a major armed clash.

The standard of the Egyptian Army may have improved, but its practice of reporting at all command levels the success of actions that were never actually carried out has remained. Thus the Israel action at Khirbet Tawafik was described by the Egyptians as a major Syrian victory over an entire Israel battalion. This was followed by another imaginary victory in the air when two Israel Mysteres were alleged to have been shot down — and two Egyptian pilots were decorated for it. The third "victory" was the killing of two Israel border patrol men in the Hula valley north of Ashmura, only five days after Tawafik and this was the only that had any basis in fact.

Soviet Diplomacy

Cairo had thus, in its own mind, inflicted three heavy defeats on the Israel Defence Forces, and the Egyptian High Command actually believed it now had to prepare for retaliation. The fears of an alleged Israel attack were supported by Soviet reports in Cairo of large-scale Israel troop movements towards both the Syrian and Egyptian borders [illegible] the Demilitarised Zones. The Russians were fishing in troubled waters, helping [illegible] the Soviet Ambassadors in Cairo and Jerusalem synchronised calls on the respective Foreign Ministers to encourage speculations about the "pacifying intentions" of the Soviet envoys in the area. But what the Soviet Ambassador in Cairo actually did was to "warn" the Egyptians against alleged dangerous Israel troop concentrations. His Israel colleague, on the other hand, apparently only needed a pretext to meet the Israel Foreign Minister. The topic of the talk was strangely far-fetched and premature; the Soviet Government was soliciting Israel's support for the candidacy of the Czechoslovak U.N. delegate, Mr. Jiri Nosek, to the post of President of next autumn's U.N. Assembly.

But this untimely diplomatic move had served its purpose, for the impression of Soviet "pacifying" action on the Middle East tension had been gained and taken as genuine for several critical days. Several important press sources, including Reuters and the "New York Times," fell into the "diplomatic trap" and reported the so-called simultaneous Soviet peace moves. Israel political quarters were outraged, but could not tell the truth at once in order not to infringe diplomatic etiquette. Only when the Foreign Ministry came to the conclusion that the disclosure of the true background of the coordinated Egyptian-Soviet moves was more important than Mr. Bodrov's request for secrecy, did the world learn the truth about another Soviet-inspired international manoeuvre whose sparks could easily have set off a full-scale fire.

Israel's diplomatic and military reaction was swift and to the point. While the Army took all necessary precautionary measures along the borders, intensive diplomatic activity warned the major world powers that large-scale Egyptian and Syrian military concentrations constitute a constant threat to Israel's security. After numerous countries had been requested to dissuade Nasser from his aggressive intentions, the tension eased as the Egyptians started moving back to their bases.

Drought Damage

THOUGH there was some rain this week, the damage to the crops was already very serious, and the Ministry of Finance had to approve urgent drought aid to Negev settlements. The first instalment approved by the Ministry totalled IL.4m. which would be channelled to the farmers in the form of cuts in water rates and in free or cut-rate fodder to drought-stricken settlements.

The hardest hit settlements would also get special credits and Government-sponsored loans. The Government meanwhile completed the payment of IL1.2m. for losses suffered by Negev Bedouin during last year's drought.

While there was a difference in the estimates of the area where crops had failed totally — the Negev Drought Committee put it about twice as high as some Ministry of Agriculture experts — there seemed little doubt that the drought would mean a substantial drain on Mr. Eshkol's [illegible] budget reserves.

Tax Happy

THE Civic Education [illegible] [illegible] Ministry of Finance. [illegible]

Tax Relief

THE much heralded income-tax changes [illegible]

Agency Changes

NEGOTIATIONS with a view to enlarging the American end of the Jewish Agency so as to include American Jewish bodies were in progress, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organisation, declared this week. [illegible] W.Z.O. [illegible]

Naval Power

TWICE during the past two years, Aluf Mishne [illegible] had requested the Chief of Staff to relieve him of his post as Commander of the Israel Navy, and twice he continued in his job at the Chief of Staff's request so as to avoid any interference with the Navy's new training programme, particularly the integration of the two newly-acquired submarines.

Last week, the Israel flag was raised on the [illegible] marking the completion of the first stage of training for the Israel crew. This week the Chief of Staff accepted Aluf [illegible] third request to be relieved and appointed Aluf-Mishne Yohai Bin Nun as the Navy's new Commander. [illegible]

[illegible]

LC's and MTB's

[illegible] to Ceylon.

An important addition to the Navy's striking force are modern electronic equipment and armaments, particularly for anti-submarine warfare.

Aluf-Mishne Yohai Bin Nun, who has taken over command of the Navy, was born in Haifa 38 years ago. After serving in the Palmach he joined Palyam, its maritime wing, and after work in Cyprus he passed his senior command course in 1948. During the War of Liberation he was wounded in the Jerusalem corridor but returned to sea and won the Medal of Heroism for his part in the sinking of the Egyptian warship King Farouk in October, 1948.

In 1950 Bin Nun left for a four-year course in shipbuilding in the U.S. On his return he commanded a frigate and then the destroyer Yafo, which took a leading part in the capture of the Ibrahim el-Awal. Since the Sinai campaign he has held various administrative posts in the Navy.

The Middle East Scene — By [illegible]

Bourguiba Rides a Wave

[illegible] supporting the new Tunisian Army. Reuter Photo.

AFTER [illegible] the Arab League's Council [illegible]

[illegible]

Agrarian Reform

[illegible]

Algerian Settlement

[illegible]

From Democratic Basis

[illegible]

PELTOURS — TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Mar. 6	0700	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Munich
	0855	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1500	ALITALIA	Rome
	1900	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Mar. 7	0145	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	0800	EL AL	Teheran
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	1500	ALITALIA	Rome
	1130	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Mar. 8	0800	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0235	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Brussels
	1745	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1400	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	2230	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
WED. Mar. 9	0145	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	0700	EL AL	Rome, London
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1900	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
THURS. Mar. 10	0430	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0800	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0855	B.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0900	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1745	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1400	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	2200	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. Mar. 11	0700	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0810	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1500	ALITALIA	Rome
	2200	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To
Tuesday	March 8	[illegible]	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Wednesday	March 9	MARMARA	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Mersin, Izmir, Istanbul
Thursday	March 10	ISTANBUL	Naples, Genoa, Marseilles
Friday	March 11	[illegible]	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles

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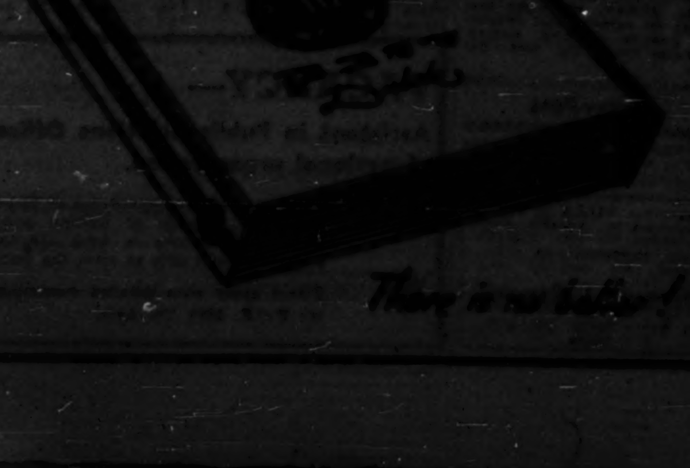


There is no better!

'Jerusalem' Skullcaps in Russia Bring Pathetic Contact with Jews

By MICHAEL SHASHAR

ON our short vacation in the U.S.S.R. recently we came to identify the Jews among the Russians we met by what we called "the skullcap reaction."

We were three Israelis, students at the Hebrew University and members of the Religious Students Association. To the gentiles in Russia our white Jerusalem skullcaps went unnoticed — just another piece of strange tourist attire — but the Jews responded immediately.

At the theatre, where tickets are within reach of most people's pockets and we found a truly classless audience — the people in the front stalls were dressed in a manner that in the West would have better suited a football stadium — I recall a young couple who stopped us as we were about to return to our seats. "It is good to see you," said the young man in Yiddish. "We have never seen Israelis before, keep strong!"

Then there was a man of about 50 who drew us aside in the foyer and told us that our shoes needed repairing. "I am a shoemaker," he said and handed us a note upon which his address was scribbled. This was his way of telling us that he wanted to talk. Never will I forget the expression on the face of the usherette who handed us a programme. "God bless you" she whispered in Yiddish.

Jews at Concert

At a symphony concert, as tourists we were given front-row seats in full view of the orchestra. The musicians filed in one by one and began tuning their instruments. Most of them scanned the concert hall in search of familiar faces; but there were some who did not lift their gaze from our three seats, eyeing us continuously from behind their scores. The conductor strode onto the platform and took his bow. As he was about to climb the rostrum he noticed our skullcaps and looked directly at us. A glance at his name on the programme confirmed his Jewish origin.

Once, in a restaurant, we were subjected throughout the meal to the stares of a young man who eventually came up to our table and invited us to join him in a drink. He introduced himself as an agricultural scientist and a member of the Communist party. "Are there many Jews in the party?" I asked. He nodded and said with a sigh: "But it's a problem nevertheless." He then raise his glass and called "*Lehaim!*" "That used to be my grandmother's toast," he said with a smile.

On another occasion, while having dinner, a middle-aged man stopped by our table and asked: "*Ze sent Yieden?*" On hearing that we were Jews he sat himself down and proceeded to tell us about his work as a veterinary surgeon. In a broken though coherent Yiddish he spent some 20 minutes describing the great strides Russia was making in the sphere of animal husbandry. When the time came for us to leave we shook hands. "You know," he said with a wry smile, "if Khrushchev would have his own way he would send us all to the moon."

In Leningrad, our tourist guide was Bima, a young, efficient-looking woman and an ideal type for instilling a sense of purposefulness into carefree Western tourists. With the approach of dark, we asked her to direct us to a synagogue. Her genuinely shocked reaction was quite unexpected. At first she claimed no knowledge of a synagogue in Leningrad and then went on to explain that even if there was one it was highly improbable that there would be midweek services. But our obstinacy was such that she finally instructed the taxi driver to go there.

We drove up to an imposing building in Lermontov Street, built at the end of the last century and which by some miracle had emerged unscathed from the war. This was Leningrad's only synagogue for a Jewish community numbering 300,000.

Having convinced our guide that we would find our own way back to the hotel, we walked through the main portals and entered a side-room. Some 20 old men were at prayer, dressed in cloth caps and thick winter coats. Our entry caused a visible stir. People sidled away, and all conversation stopped. Eyes stared at us with piercing looks expressing suspicion, expectation. Our own greetings went unanswered.

We asked in Yiddish if the afternoon-service was over, and one aged congregant replied in a tremulous hesitating voice that it was. We approached the Ark and prayed separately.

Eventually a man approached and bade us welcome. One of them enquired where we had come from. "From Jerusalem," we replied. "What is it like there?" he asked. "Good, very good," we answered. "Do they not die of hunger in Israel?" asked another.

We tried to talk to these old men, to tell them a little of Israel, but their looks froze us into silence. At first it appeared as though they were completely apathetic, but it soon became clear that what they showed was fear. Israel was not a name to be mentioned; it had too many dangerous associations. It was only when we were about to leave that one old man sidled up to us and whispered: "Tell me, have you got a prayer book you could let me have?" It was not his question that startled us but the way in which it was asked. His eyes shifted continuously trying to make sure that he had not been seen by the others. I placed the small prayer book into his hands and he quickly hid it in the folds of his coat. He said nothing, only a quick handshake and a look of abject gratitude.

We were not in Russia very long before we realized that the shortage of prayer books — in fact of all religious requisites — prayer shawls, calendars, *mezuzot* — was most acute everywhere. A small pocket calendar of the Jewish year costs two dollars. A prayer book can cost anything up to 200 rubles, a worker's weekly wage. To buy a prayer shawl one has to pay as much as 1,500 rubles, which is the equivalent of a month's pay for a doctor. But these old men lived on pensions of 300 to 700 rubles a month.

Morning Service

RUSSIAN tourist officials all seem to believe that their clients, being on holiday, enjoy sleeping late, and consequently no tour ever begins before ten a.m. When we asked a clerk at our Leningrad hotel to order us an Intourist taxi for seven a.m., he looked at us as if we were out of our minds. His expression changed to one of frank bewilderment when we told him that we wanted the taxi to drive us to the synagogue for morning service. It took much persuasion and insistence for the man to pick up the receiver and order a taxi. This was repeated in every single hotel on our itinerary.

The morning service was held in the large hall of the synagogue, and our entry, as on the previous evening, created a stir. Again we found ourselves isolated, with only a brief greeting from one or two of the aged congregants. The rest just sat and stared. A synagogue elder stepped forward and led us to three seats by the Holy Ark. Our places of honour were so well situated that we were prevented from having any direct contact with any of the congregants.

Study in Disbelief

A study in disbelief — that is the only way to describe the looks of the men as they watched us young men wrap ourselves in prayer shawls and don our phylacteries. One man, bent with age, hobbled forward and examined my straps. "Such straps," he mumbled, "when did I last see such *tephillin* straps...?" I would gladly have given him my phylacteries on the spot but I had already learned that such presents could not be openly received.

I was called to the reading of the Law. A hushed silence greeted me as I was about to recite the benediction. As I made my way back to my seat the old men stroked my arm, kissed the fringes of my prayer shawl, pressed my hand — these people with their tattered *tephillin* and torn *talitot*. "Tomorrow... bring me a *mezuza*... please," whispered one of them sitting by the aisle.

As we were folding our prayer shawls they came up to us, one by one. At first nobody spoke until one wizened gentleman said: "What about the famine in Israel?" This started a flood of questions. "Is there electricity and running water in Tel Aviv? Why are Russian citizens expelled from Israel?"

There were other questions even more grotesque. "Is it true that Israel has found the cure for cancer? Has Israel got the atom bomb?" Our answers were a disappointment to these men who saw in Israel the embodiment of their hopes. There were some who were surprised that Herzl was no longer alive, and that Rabbi Reines, the founder of the Mizrahi, was no longer with us.

Some Informed

There were some who seemed to have some idea of what was really happening in Israel. One scholarly-looking man, speaking in a fluent Hebrew, asked whether it was true that Chief Rabbi Herzog had died and whether Israel ships were still barred from passing through the Suez. All of them were impressed to learn, however, that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and is not governed by the United Nations. None of them knew that Israel has a population of two million, and for some reason or another they all thought that Ben-Gurion was a young man in his early forties.

Leningrad's only synagogue serves a Jewish community of 300,000. Below is a scene inside the synagogue. Note that the members of the congregation are all elderly or of middle age. These cuts were made from postcards printed in Russia last year.

Little Pleasure at Jerusalem Cinemas

Ushers Have No Control

By MACABEE DEAN

WHAT can be done about the long waiting in line, the poor seating and the constant disturbances at Jerusalem's cinemas? The owners blame the employees, the employees the public and the public the owners — and the trouble is that there is some truth to all the accusations.

Take ticket scalping, for instance. Large blocks of tickets find their way into the hands of scalpers, especially Saturday evenings.

"They have a dozen different tricks for obtaining these tickets," says Mr. Shapiro of the Eden, spokesman for the owners. "They send friends, brothers and aunts, each of whom buys only four tickets — and each one comes back several times. We can't keep track of all the faces. And if we do identify several, we are not inclined to refuse to sell them tickets. They would smash our show windows during the week."

Mr. Shapiro says that only the public can drive the scalpers out of business by refusing to buy tickets from them, and by coming back later in the week. This is a lame excuse. People who want to see a certain picture on Saturday do not want to have to come back again another day.

Why isn't a policeman stationed outside every cinema on a Saturday night?

"We work on a priority system," says Chief Superintendent Zvi Rudin, head of the Jerusalem City district. "And we generally have more important things to attend to on Saturday evenings. Nevertheless, we send policemen to the spot whenever the cinema owners call us."

During the past six months the cinema owners have called police only once, although scalpers are active nearly every Saturday evening.

In a recent police round-up, six scalpers were arrested. One of them had 48 tickets in his possession. The police have no way of knowing how many he disposed of earlier in the same day. He made a profit of 50 agorot on each ticket.

The solution to scalping seems easy: let the cinema owners call the police every time a scalper appears. But this overlooks the fact that the owners do not really mind selling tickets in blocks, as it is much less trouble.

There is another way in which management could help. Some movie-goers, for reasons beyond their control, find themselves unable to go to the cinema at the last moment although they have purchased tickets. They are not scalpers. If the cinemas themselves would take back such tickets, possibly at a small discount, it would allow the police a free hand in detaining anyone selling a ticket outside. Arrangements would have to be made with the Finance Ministry and the film distributing agencies to allow the cinemas to do this.

Disorder and Shabbiness

ONCE you are inside the cinema, why the disorder and the shabbiness? The owners blame the ushers and the cleaners. They say that the ushers allow audiences to spit shells and tear up seats, permit them to invade sections where the better seats are located, let pre-army-age youths run wild to the extent that few girls care to go to matinees unescorted. They add that labour management relations in this country won't let them fire lazy and inefficient workers. "They do what they want, not what we tell them," they complain. "If we tell the cleaners that the hall is dirty they send us to the Labour Council. But that's like knocking on a door when no one is at home. After a while, we get discouraged and stop complaining."

Mr. Shaul Malachi, of the Cinema Workers Section at the Labour Council, denies this vehemently. "Every complaint against any of the 80 workers in Jerusalem is given serious attention. We have warned several workers, fined others, had one thrown off the Workers Committee, deprived one worker of his job for a month, and imposed other punishments." Prompt and continuous action by management would force the ushers to change their attitude. The Labour Council is willing to do its part."

In defence of the ushers he adds: "Many of the ushers are semi-invalids and not able-bodied persons. Under law, they are entitled to the job of usher. The Law says each 250 seats should have one usher. Can you show me any cinema where the law is obeyed? And the cleaners — who often have to double as messenger boys — often bring their wives — who never get paid — to help them finish on time, they are so overworked."

The ushers have their side of the story:

"So I went over and told this man to vacate his seat and move to the one he had paid for. His reply was to knock out two of my front teeth. The police consider this a mild offence. Worse yet, so do the magistrates, and fine him IL5."

The police say that a policeman is sent as soon as a complaint is made. But few cinema owners want to stop a show to allow a policeman to search for a man charged with assault. The vicious circle ends where it began.

As for advertisement slides, Mr. Shapiro admits "that perhaps we overdo this." But the month-old newsreels are soon to be a thing of the past, he says. Unfortunately Jerusalem was third in line, following Tel Aviv and Haifa. Now, more newsreels are being produced and Jerusalem hopes to get them simultaneously with Tel Aviv.

Helping Public

THERE are many innovations, most of them relatively inexpensive, which would ease the public's plight:

To list only a few:

- The audience should be allowed adequate time to find its seats before the lights are dimmed. This would ease the lot of the ushers materially.
- The backs of seats and the rows should be clearly marked with large readable numbers — possibly with luminous paint; this would ease the work of the ushers.
- An extra box office should be opened shortly before performances start, thus cutting a queue down by half or eliminating it entirely;
- a diagram of the hall, showing the location of the seats and aisles, should be displayed near the box office so that ticket purchasers can see what they are buying;
- advertising slides should be dispensed with entirely or shown at the very beginning of the show, while most persons are looking for their seats;
- a note listing the actual time when the second show starts could be put outside;
- better shelter should be provided for the box office queues;
- loudspeakers should be scattered throughout the hall, not placed only on stage;
- The Saturday-night crush should be eased by selling higher-priced seats at lower prices during the rest of the week.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared last Friday.

Overcrowded foyer of a Jerusalem cinema on Saturday evening, with small boys in crowd waiting to enter the hall. Photo by Braun.

Personality Portrait: Dr. Ludwig Pinner

Father of Middle-Class Settlement

DR. Ludwig Pinner, who has headed the Jewish Agency's Section for Middle-Class Settlement since it was founded in the 1930's, was converted to Zionism when he was still in secondary school. For the son of a prosperous German grain merchant, this in itself was strange. Stranger still was Ludwig's conclusion from what he read of the writings of Theodor Herzl. He felt that Zionism meant change and that the change would have to begin with himself. He decided to learn farming.

No *hachshara* farms were available to German Jews before World War One. Pinner advertised in the newspaper for a place on one of the big estates where he could gain some managerial experience and practical knowledge. For the sons of many estate owners, this practice was an integral part of their education. The social background of this sort of training was illustrated by one of the offers he received from a Silesia estate, which dangled before him the prospect of being presented to one of the Kaiser's sons during the yearly hunt.

The estate where Pinner finally learned to tell wheat from corn was only an hour's drive from Berlin, but life on it was as different from that of the highly civilized Jewish community where he had grown up as if he were living in a strange country: no electricity, no intellectual life, no entertainment whatever. He stuck it out for nearly two years, then decided to study agronomy. There followed some pleasant years at several German universities, and then army service in the war.

In 1921 Elazari Volcani, the Jewish Agency's agronomist, visited Germany to look for people who would help him build up an agricultural experiment station in this country. He had met Pinner in Palestine before the war, and now he offered him a job. Thus Pinner became involved with the problems of settlement. At the same time, he experimented with various wheat strains, tried to grow potatoes, and soon became interested in citrus. Leaving the experimental station after a couple of years, he founded, together with some friends, a small settlement called Tel Alon near Hadera, organizing an export cooperative that later became part of the Pardess Syndicate.

With the wave of immigration from Germany, Pinner helped found the Irgun Olei Merkaz Europa on the social front, Rassco on the settlement front and Ha'avara on the capital transfer front. When these three institutions had been built up, he struck out, with the backing of Ruppin and Landauer, on a novel settlement scheme designed to convert into farmers doctors, merchants and lawyers who were not young any more and had been used to a high standard of living.

Making Farmers

The older settlers looked on the newcomers from Germany with a mixture of amusement and disbelief. Their manners were too good, their working standards too exacting; their demands for what they held to be civilized living conditions elicited from oldtimers tales about how they had roughed it at Degania 30 years before. But Pinner stuck to his guns. He understood that the immigrants would have to change many of their concepts and adjust to a life they had never dreamt of; but he also sympathized with their desire to shape their lives according to their own tastes, and as such resisted all pressure for regimentation in settlement. He trusted the newcomers' energy to help them make a go of their settlement ventures. "These are Jews," he would say again and again, "and they will stick to farming only if you create certain conditions for them, and if you do not bludgeon them into submission."

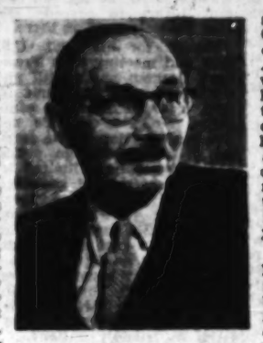
But he made the immigrants see the benefits of cooperation. Thus Tenne became the Tnuva of middle-class settlement, and Haspaka its Hamashbir. The country developed respect for the skill with which these "Yeckes" handled their farming as well as the running of their cooperatives. More than 40 settlements were built up and flourished under the sellers' market of World War Two.

With mass immigration, the villages, which had consisted mainly of people from Central Europe, opened their doors to newcomers from Asia and Africa. Pinner, in whose offices German had held cheerful sway for years, talked French to his new customers. But he maintained his stress on the individual approach and retained his confidence in the human element in face of the rising tide of mass processing that invaded our offices in those years.

He has not surrendered yet. His department goes on working, and it may well have a bigger role yet to play in the future. For the 40-odd villages that it has built up are proving that there are people who will put money of their own into agriculture, make a living on it, and like it.

When Dr. Pinner celebrated his 70th birthday recently, settlers came from all over the country to reminisce about the old days and to wish him well. Although there were hundreds of guests at the affair, it had something of the character of a big family reunion. For despite his public activity, Pinner has never developed the habits of a politician. He does not push, he has never lost his fastidious taste for food and wine, pictures and books; he loves Thomas Mann and Marcel Proust and no one has seen him yet without a tie. And in this lies his victory, for by clinging to his personal views he may unconsciously have cleared a path to a more elastic settlement pattern. Kfar Shmaryahu and Ramot Hashavim still have something to teach our agriculture in the field of economics as well as initiative and cooperation.

GERDA LUFT



Israel Through Foreign Eyes

AMSTERDAM. — HERBERT Viktor, the West German film producer whose full-length IFAG documentary on Israel, entitled "Shalom," has been drawing full houses in Amsterdam for over a month, is at present in Rotterdam, shooting a 12-minute short on life today in the city bombed so savagely by the Germans in May, 1940.

The Israel documentary — which we ourselves did not think more exciting than the dozens of others we have seen in the course of the years—has been received with great enthusiasm in Holland. For reasons which we have been unable to discover it was also considered to have special religious significance for Christians, and a "Committee of Recommendation" was formed, consisting — in Amsterdam — of four Protestant and two Roman Catholic theologians, as well as of the Mayor and the Vice-Mayor. Similar committees were formed in many other towns where the film was shown. The film even induces the critic of the usually hard-boiled "De Telegraaf" to the following eulogy:

> The flower of the Jewish nation has here (in Israel) found itself again, enriched by thousand-fold experience gained in all corners of the earth, gifted with super-intelligence and super-energy, schooled and equipped with the most modern tools, carried by a dream, glowing with holy fire and prepared to work, to create, to fight for the sake of a threefold ideal: peace, freedom and prosperity.

The Roman Catholic daily "De Volkskrant" complains, however, of the "absence of Christianity," admitting, of course, that the producers could not "film what does not exist," and this the Catholic paper avers is "probably the most tragic aspect of the Promised Land."

HENRIETTE BOAS

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Economic News from Abroad

Wankel Engine

A NUMBER of revolutionary developments are expected to take place in motor vehicles in the next few years. Apart from the hovercraft or aircar vehicles, which are already being produced in the U.S. and Britain and experimented with in Russia, several new types of engines are being developed.

The most important — and the farthest advanced — is the Wankel engine, named after its German inventor. Prototypes of it have been produced by the N.S.U. Works at Neckarsulm, and (under a licence) by the U.S. Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Corporation. While it is basically an internal combustion motor, the Wankel differs in that the exploding gases drive not a piston but a revolving triangular motor which moves on an eccentric orbit within the combustion chamber. Despite the fact that the engine has only one crank-case, its behaviour is like that of a four-stroke engine, and with the help of a compressor a 50 c.c. engine is able to develop the equivalent of 200 b.h.p. per litre of cylinder capacity. Its other advantages are that it can be adjusted to many kinds of fuel, and that with the aid of a flywheel it is virtually vibration-free.

Nearer to commercial exploitation are several types of internal combustion motors developed in Britain for the purpose of using a mixture of petrol with diesel fuel while maintaining the high rate of fuel consumption (in terms of miles per gallon) that is achieved in diesel engines. The entirely novel type of power engine called fuel cell in which electricity is generated by a series of chemical reactions from a mixture of gases that do not burn is now being actively developed in several countries, but its practical application is farther ahead.

Tanker Trouble

● Although the tanker market has slightly recovered lately, the industry is still in a depressed state and the situation may deteriorate farther in the next few years. At the end of 1959 the total tonnage of laid-up tankers was 5,500,000—against 4,000,000 tons a year ago — and about 11,000,000 tons of new tankers are scheduled to be delivered during 1960-1961. Moreover, the discovery of new oilfields in North Africa, and the planning and construction of a number of pipelines in Europe are likely to reduce the use of tankers even if oil deliveries expand at a rapid rate. As a matter of fact, the recent recovery has mainly been caused by demand for tankers for grain shipments and by the sale of several ships to Scandinavia for use as floating powerhouses. However, a basic recovery is not expected to come until a large-scale scrapping programme dispenses with the redundant tonnage.

S. Africa Recovery

● After a prolonged recession, South Africa hopes for a solid recovery in the current year, unless it is checked by the recently started boycott of South African products abroad. Gold production in 1959 rose to a new record of 20,000,000 ounces worth £200m.—against £220m. in 1958 — and the expansion continues. Employment in manufacturing is also expanding and merchants are optimistic, in particular on account of the fact that 1960 is the year of South Africa's jubilee, which will be commemorated by massive celebrations and a big trade exhibition opening in April.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, March 4, 1960

STATE'S REVENUE RECONSIDERED

THE Israel public should be excused for being somewhat bewildered by the apparent inconsistencies of the new budget estimates, which indeed show many contrasting traits. The budget, admittedly shaped to fit a prosperous economy and a rising level of living, envisages, however, reduced allocations for development projects. Last week a spate of tax increases were announced, aimed at raising an additional IL.22m., but preparations are mooted to be going on to ease income tax for middle-bracket earners. Tax arrears, a formidable problem but a few years ago, have almost been liquidated and tax revenue is soaring, yet Mr. Eshkol complains that collections fall short of estimates. The situation has hardly been helped by the air of secrecy that still shrouds fiscal facts during most of the year due to the dearth of periodical statistical summaries. It therefore seems appropriate to note the salient features which should be kept in mind in this respect.

First, Mr. Eshkol's worry is understandable even if only with regard to income tax. Collections have indeed exceeded those of 1958-59, but only by about eight per cent although the expected increase was 18 per cent. Even though the last quarter of the fiscal year may turn out to be somewhat better, the aggregate tax yield will presumably approximate IL.290 m. (as against IL.2[illegible]m. the year before), i.e. IL.20m. short of the target figure. This should not, however, be construed as a result of collectors' inefficiency or of tax evasion. Most of the lag is due to the fact that the target was simply set too high without taking into consideration such facts as the growing number of "approved enterprises," for instance, which benefit from reduced taxes and double depreciation allowances during the first five years of their activity. On the other hand, the collection of arrears, which swelled the tax yield from self-employed during the first years of Mr. Sharef's administration, has naturally exhausted itself, and in many cases sums already collected have had to be refunded. When all this is borne in mind, the target figure of IL.332m. for the next fiscal year — i.e. 15 per cent above this year's actual yield — appears to be rather ambitious, in particular if tangible concessions are to be granted to the taxpayers.

Second, the shift from direct to indirect taxation seems to have come to an end, contrary to the widespread impression. This impression has been created by comparing the target figures for the current and for the next year, which seemingly indicate an eight per cent rise in direct taxes as against an increase of 14 per cent in direct levies. However, when actual yields are compared, indirect tax revenue is not likely to advance by more than 10-12 per cent, even after taking into account the recent increases. This is less than the envisaged rise in income tax collections. Obviously we are now approaching something of an equilibrium here, but what tax reforms remain to be effected should be carried out carefully and only after thorough discussion of the relevant facts.

Third, while the increase in tax revenue is still short of the country's public consumption, the resulting gap is already offset by the state's non-tax income, such as the collection of interest on state loans, profits, royalties, etc. As a result, the public sector has ceased to generate inflationary pressure although it does not as yet operate in the opposite direction, as a brake on steadily expanding private spending. The fact that public capital investments have been somewhat reduced should not be regarded as a catastrophe provided enough savings accumulate from other sources — families and business enterprises. However, developments and forecasts have not been very reassuring in this respect. Mr. Eshkol has clearly indicated that he is still cherishing hopes as regards voluntary private saving, but the period of grace that has been given to it may not last very long.

Farmers Waste Water

Prices Rising. Condensation Schemes Considered

By Our Economic Editor

WHILE work has been intensified on the big Jordan Diversion Project — for which IL.28m. have been allocated in the next budget — urgent water problems are likely to come to the fore long before water from it can become available for irrigation. Water use in farming has expanded so rapidly that almost no balance is left for the time being for new settlements, nor even for expanding irrigation on the existing farms.

Since 1952-53 agricultural water consumption has risen by about two thirds and non-agricultural consumption has doubled. For 1959 aggregate water use has been estimated at 1,2[illegible]m. cubic metres (of which 80 per cent went to farms). This year it may easily top 1,300m. cu.m. even assuming the next winter is normal. That is, however, almost the entire quantity of water that is available from subterranean and ground sources so long as the aqueduct for the 300m. cu.m. expected from the Jordan river is not completed and more dams and reservoirs are not built to store the winter floods that may provide another 100m. cu.m. annually. Of course, somewhat more water could be pumped from many wells, but that is not practical on a large scale, for the result would be depletion of ground water and progressive entry of saline water into the reserves of the coastal plain. As a matter of fact, the water level has already dropped due to the severe drought this year, many wells have been rendered unusable due to salination, and in several places scarce water must be diverted from use in order to replenish over-pumped water horizons.

Irrigation Necessary

On the other hand, irrigation must be expanded if farms already established are to become viable, and additional quantities of water will be required for several industries as well. Altogether several hundred millions of cu.m. will be needed in the course of the next few years, but in order to make them available radical measures will have to be adopted.

These methods will comprise, on the one hand, water saving by the present users, and on the other — attempts to provide new water sources. Much has been said about the negligence of urban consumers who use more water than they need because the municipal water rate is based on the number of rooms etc. and fixed annually with no regard to the actual quantity of water consumed. Water meters have therefore been installed in all cities, and the water charge has been based (or will be shortly) on a price per cu.m. However, even if this price is set relatively high it is very unlikely to save more than a fraction of the 200m. cu.m. involved (another 50m. cu.m. are used for industrial purposes and governed by technical considerations).

Indeed, it is the waste of water by farmers which is of main importance in this respect, due either to negligence too or to excessive irrigation. Some authorities have estimated excess use over actual agricultural requirements at about 20 per cent of the aggregate, which would give us a reserve of ca. 200m. cu.m. to draw upon provided farmers can be educated to manage with less water. To rely solely upon training and persuasion in such a vital issue would spell much slower progress than necessary, for although in many cases reduced irrigation may result in improved crop results (cotton is said to be a glaring example), it would often involve more work, careful planning and other inconveniences.

In order to speed up the process, a system of water quotas has been introduced, to be extended and consolidated by the Water Law now being prepared for final promulgation. By fixing the maximum quantity of water which a farmer will be allowed to get, this law will not only provide an instrument for preventing the depletion of resources and for channelling water to regions or crops which fit agricultural planning, but will also give an incentive to every farmer to use his water quota in a most efficient way, i.e. to cut water consumption whenever advisable.

Considerable importance in this respect is also attached to an inevitable increase in the price charged by Mekorot, which accounts for a growing part of the aggregate water supply and may provide 40 per cent of the total in the current year as compared with about 30 per cent in 1952-53. As Mekorot's average water price is perhaps double the cost of water from the farmers' own wells, the very expansion of its deliveries brings in its wake a gradual rise in the average cost of water for the user, who is thus compelled to apply it more sparingly and discriminately. In addition, the company will hardly be able to maintain its present pricing system much longer without running into grave financial difficulties, for hitherto it has been charging inadequate depreciation allowances, based on the original cost of its assets but by far short of the amounts necessary for their eventual replacement. Until now the matter could be dismissed as an accounting nicety because most installations — pumphouses, equipment, etc. — were still new and intact. However, it will become increasingly important as progressively growing sums are required for repairs and the outright replacement of assets.

A paper published recently in "Hameshek Hashitufi" shows that over IL.[illegible]m. will be needed for replacement over the nine years 1960-61 to 1968-69, and that the reserves available for this purpose — after due provision for repayment of Government loans which need IL.[illegible]m. annually — fall short of that amount by IL.[illegible]m. It may be guessed that Mekorot will have to raise water prices by 15-20 per cent in order to make both ends meet, and it should be added that Mekorot's operation costs — in particular for pumping — also tend to increase as more water is supplied to the southern part of the country.

Rise in Price

This rising trend of water prices, on the other hand, renders more practical the various plans for supplementing our meagre water resources by the desalination of sea (or brackish) water, which may become of considerable importance in a foreseeable future. Although the high hopes pinned on the Zarchin method are not expected to come to be fulfilled so soon due to several complicated technical problems, the utilization of power stations for producing water by condensing exhaust steam is seen as economically feasible. As a matter of fact, the authorities are actively contemplating the erection of a 12,000 kw. generation plant at Eilat which would supply that city's electricity requirements and also provide it with 10,000 cu.m. of desalinated sea water daily.

According to estimates based on actual quotations by manufacturers of equipment and others the water would cost about 30 agorot per cu.m., including four per cent for interest and amortisation. This is about 80 per cent higher than Mekorot's average, but this high price would partly be due to the plant's small size and to the project's remote location and pilot character. It is assumed that within a few years the price could be lowered to about 18-20 agorot per cubic metre if distillation plants can operate in conjunction with large power plants such as are now being erected in Israel, with turbines of 75,000 kw. (instead of the 6,000 kw. planned for Eilat).

According to L. [illegible], the plants projected for the next 10-12 years — which envisage an aggregate [illegible] kw. of installed capacity — could produce [illegible] cubic metres of distilled water annually, i.e. about as much as the total current urban consumption. [illegible] the possibility of employing water from atomic reactor plants, which has also entered the practical stage in the U.S.

Expensive Process

Even at 18 agorot (which estimate must still be treated with due caution) the distilled water would [illegible] rather expensive for most agricultural uses, but [illegible] would be linked to the national water grid, and the higher cost would thus have only a relatively small impact on the national price. Moreover, most of the cost would presumably be charged to the urban consumer in order not to inflate farm production costs.

Stocks and Commodities

THE market in ordinary shares had another good week. [illegible] Bank Leumi gained 10 points and Otzar Hityashvut eight points on Wednesday. [illegible] The demand for Bank Leumi shares was particularly conspicuous on Wednesday, probably on account of the remark of the Minister of Finance that Banks should increase their own capital. [illegible] Africa-Palestine also had a good market after the company announced an agreement to sell 200,000 shares [illegible] to a London finance group. [illegible] South African Palestine Enterprises [illegible] Corporation Ltd. [illegible]

[illegible] Company's capital will be increased by IL.[illegible]. [illegible]

The prospectus for the issue of Alliance Tire Company is expected today. This company recently floated 100,000 shares [illegible] in the U.S. [illegible] As the same time 200,000 shares have been issued in Israel, 40,000 of them to be offered next week [illegible].

Arab Boycott List In Lloyd's Gazette

A detailed list of the "regulations" issued by the Arab Boycott Committee [illegible]

"The position with regard to the blacklisting of foreign vessels [illegible]

"The regulations concerning the blacklisting of foreign ships in the black list are:

● Vessels calling at an Israeli port and at another Arab port during the same voyage [illegible]

● [illegible]

● Vessels which had originally been of Israeli nationality [illegible]

● Vessels that have carried immigrants to Israel.

● Ships carrying Israeli industrial, agricultural, and commercial products.

● Vessels removed from the black list for the first time, and infringing these rules for the second time will be permanently black-listed.

● Vessels refusing to submit, within 15 days, the certificates and manifests asked for in respect of previous voyages."

The penalties to be imposed on black-listed vessels are that the ships are "to be deprived of loading, discharging and bunkering facilities, water supply and provisions. No member of the crew will be allowed to disembark at any Arab port for any reason whatsoever [illegible] will not be allowed to take on crew from Arab ports.

"Vessels which have dealt with Israel, and not contravening the rules of boycott, are allowed to be supplied with [illegible] [illegible]

"The Regional Office for the boycott [illegible]

Latest Stock Market Data For SAS Passengers

SCANDINAVIAN Airlines System's first-class passengers have become the first [illegible] to receive stock market data during their flights, the airline has announced.

A newsletter prepared by the market-analysis department of [illegible] & Co., member firm of the New York Stock Exchange, contains a market summary for the day and prices of selected key stocks. The stock market newsletters are distributed daily, including a weekend digest.

Treasury Joins Gas v. Electricity Debate

Report Favours Current for Domestic Use

By YOSEF GOELL, Post Economic Reporter

IN the running debate over the economic desirability of using electricity or gas for cooking and baking, a report recently prepared by Mr. Yosef Reis of the Finance Ministry's Division of Inland Revenue may prove to be of far-reaching importance in determining Government policy.

The Report's main conclusions are that if the national economy is taken as the criterion, then electricity has a slight advantage over gas as a source of heat in the kitchen, but that at present the use of gas is much more economical to the consumer as a result of especially high taxes imposed on the household use of electric current as compared to gas.

It would be most instructive, following the publication on this page of two articles on the subject presenting the rival claims of the gas companies and the Palestine Electric Corporation (which appeared on January 29 and February 26 respectively), to analyse the details on which these conclusions are based.

Heat Loss

Basically one k.w.h. of electricity produces 860 calories of heat while one kg. of cooking gas produces 11,000 calories. This is true, however, only theoretically. When the heat derived from these different sources is obtained from regular kitchen appliances, albeit under laboratory conditions, this ratio changes due to the characteristics of the fuels and of the appliances themselves.

For instance electric ranges have the advantage that the heating element is entirely covered and little heat is lost to the sides. Gas ranges, which operate on the principle of an open flame, lose more heat on the sides. Electricity is also more efficient when the need is for a small amount of heat, because the gas range does not allow as fine a regulation of the fuel flow.

This difference in the efficiency of exploitation of the fuel's basic calorie value is [illegible]

Mr. Reis points out that this conclusion holds only for experiments conducted under laboratory conditions and that quite a different picture might be obtained on the basis of household experience. Such factors as cooking habits, menus, wind conditions in the kitchen, size of family and the time of the main meal would have an appreciable effect on the actual comparison of the efficiency of the two fuels.

However, with this reservation in mind, and using the efficiency factor given above, the Reis Report gives a comparison between the cost to the national economy of the use of electricity and gas in the kitchen (see table).

COST OF 10,000 EFFECTIVE CALORIES IN AGOROT

	Source of heat	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gas	Based on the cost of heavy fuel oil needed to replace gas [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Based on price of locally produced gas at the Refinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Imported gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Electricity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fuel Imported

In explaining the different cost categories of gas the Report scotches the claim of the gas companies that if they would not bottle, distribute and encourage the wider use of gas for cooking, the gas produced by the Haifa Refineries would go to waste. It points out that all the gas produced during the refining of crude oil is used to fire the refining and cracking process itself, and all gas that is diverted to home consumption must be replaced by imported fuel oil to fire these processes.

The total cost of electricity in terms of effective calories is still below that of gas even when the latter is calculated on the basis of the cost of importing fuel oil to replace it at the Refineries. However, in practice, the oil companies, for whom the Refineries only act as contractors, sell the gas to the gas companies at a price of IL.[illegible] per ton instead of the IL.[illegible] per ton they pay for the imported fuel oil.

Tanker Superfluous

The greatest discrepancy exists between the cost of electricity and that of imported gas. In this connection the Report finds that the tanker purchased by the gas companies and Kim to import gas from Italy and from Spain was superfluous. [illegible]

Turning to the problem of fuller utilization of the country's installed electric-generating potential, the Report supports the Palestine Electric Corporation's attempts to encourage the increased use of electricity for cooking. This is because cooking is done mostly in off-peak hours, making for more efficient utilization of the national generating potential and reducing the average cost of the kilowatt-hour.

In baking, however, the situation is exactly the opposite. Various studies have shown that baking is carried out specifically at peak hours of electricity use — Thursday afternoon and Friday morning and noon. So that despite the efficiency of electricity for baking, the expansion of electric baking would force the electric company to increase its generating potential specifically to accommodate it.

Relative Tax

The Report disputed the contention of the gas companies that gas is taxed much more heavily than the equivalent amount of electric current. While the tax imposed on gas comes to about 40 per cent of the distributor's price, the actual tax imposed on electric current is about 200 per cent.

[illegible]

The practical importance of these findings can easily be understood when one remembers that the Reis Report was prepared to guide the Inland Revenue Division in the formulation of its tax policy on the use of gas and electricity and their respective appliances.

In this connection the recently announced reduction in electricity rates, which had as its admitted purpose the encouragement of home consumption of electricity, may well be the harbinger of further changes in Government policy which would make the household use of electricity for cooking competitive when compared with gas.

Automation Expands

By a Special Correspondent

AUTOMATED production plants which made their first appearance less than five years ago have gradually become part and parcel of modern industry, bringing in their wake what is called the new industrial revolution. Their impact is not confined to the sharp reduction of manpower employed in production: what is revolutionary about the new plants is not the mechanization of production itself, but the introduction of robot-like mechanical "brains" which not only carry out standard instructions, but are also capable of varying their behaviour depending on the conditions they detect while production goes on.

Automation thus involves a vast range of different types of controlling and measuring equipment, devices for exact weighing, heating and ventilating and a wide variety of electric measuring instruments, coupled with and supervised by digital computers and analogue computers. This ramified system is interconnected by a network of conveyors, together with telephone systems of various kinds, including radio telecommunications of very high frequency, ultra-high frequency and micro-wave and radar type equipment.

The production of control equipment for machine tools, driverless trolleys, magazines feeding raw materials and various components into the main producing machines, etc., as well as of communication systems, is still in its initial stage, and it is the high cost of this equipment which accounts for a good deal of the investment involved in automation.

In addition, however, making full use of these new production patterns often requires the adoption of new techniques and even of new materials to make the continuous operation of the machines possible with a minimum of human interference. Thus, in the engineering industry traditional foundry and hot-forging techniques are likely to be replaced by cold forging, cars will be painted through the use of chemical catalysts, and as far as possible metals are to be replaced by various kinds of plastic materials. Development is rapidly proceeding in various countries, in particular in the U.S. and Russia.

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ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LIMITED
MERCANTILE BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1959
(To the nearest Pound)

31.12.58		IL. Authorised	IL. Issued and Fully Paid-up
	CAPITAL AND RESERVES:		
	Share Capital:		
	Israel Discount Bank Ltd.:		
[illegible]	Ordinary Shares IL. 1 each	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	" " IL.10 each	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	" "B" IL. 1 each	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	RESERVES		[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	RESERVE FOR PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF BONUS SHARES		[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]
	MINORITY INTEREST:		
[illegible]	In the Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd.		37,130
	CURRENT, DEPOSIT, SAVINGS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS: Including Subsidiary Companies IL.[illegible] Balance of Profit & Loss Account, Reserve for Contingencies and Provision for Taxation	[illegible]	
[illegible]	GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL, SPECIAL DEPOSITS: Including IL.[illegible] subject to usual Government linking terms	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF CUSTOMERS (see contra): Documentary Credits, Acceptances, Bills rediscounted by Bank of Israel, Guarantees, etc.		[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]

31.12.58		IL.	IL.
	CASH AND BANKS: Cash in hand, with Bank of Israel and with other Banks in Israel and abroad		[illegible]
[illegible]	SECURITIES OF, OR GUARANTEED BY, THE GOVERNMENT: At cost or market value, whichever is lower		[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]
	INVESTMENTS:		
[illegible]	In Subsidiary Companies, at cost	[illegible]	
[illegible]	In Various Securities, at cost or market value, whichever is lower	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	LOANS, BILLS DISCOUNTED AND OTHER ACCOUNTS	[illegible]	
[illegible]	LOANS IN CONNECTION WITH SPECIAL GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS: Including IL.[illegible] subject to usual Government linking terms	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	BANKS' PREMISES, ETC.: At cost, less Depreciation		[illegible]
[illegible]	CUSTOMERS' LIABILITIES (see contra): For Documentary Credits, Acceptances, Bills rediscounted by Bank of Israel, Guarantees, etc.		[illegible]
[illegible]			[illegible]

Note: United States Dollars have been taken at the rate of [illegible] and all other currencies at corresponding rates, except where otherwise fixed by Foreign Exchange control.

* Restated.

For the Board of Directors
(—) [illegible], Chairman (—) [illegible] (—) [illegible]

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

We have audited the above Consolidated Balance Sheet with the Balance Sheets of Israel Discount Bank Ltd. and the Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd. (Subsidiary Company), have obtained the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. [illegible]

Feb. [illegible], 1960. [illegible]

Echoes of the Sinai Campaign

A Private's Tale of War

By Philip Gillon

THE WEEK-END WAR by Shlomo Barer, Karni. 324 pp.

"THE Week-End War" is subtitled "The Personal Story of a Reservist in the Sinai Campaign." To the extent that the author devotes his book to this theme, he writes very well indeed: unfortunately he was either too modest or too ambitious to allow his private's tale to stand on its own feet and chose to add massive supports in the form of second-hand war reporting.

Mr. Barer, a writer and journalist, had had some experience in psychological warfare, but had never taken part in combat. The exigencies of the Sinai Campaign demanded that he should be rushed straight from his comfortable home to war without a period of training to blunt his fine perception.

Poor Barer wanders into action in a sort of Kafka-like trance, at one and the same time keenly aware of what is happening and yet writing as if unsure whether it is not a dream. He is called up at 8.15 p.m. on October 28, 1956, to report by midnight in Ramat Gan. He spends some anxious hours debating what kit to take and inevitably chooses incorrectly. When he reports at Ramat Gan only a few members of his unit are there: others arrive spasmodically somewhere in the South in the next two days, while two of the first arrivals calmly take a few hours' unauthorized home leave by jumping off the truck on its way through Tel Aviv. They catch up with the unit in their own time. Nobody knows that war is imminent, or against whom, or under what conditions they will be operating, or what they are expected to do.

Unknown Destination

They travel down to Beersheba and thence on to Nitzana. Somewhere on the road a grimy soldier tells them that war has started, but they go on along doubtful roads towards unknown destinations. It transpires that they are to supply fuel and ammunition to the M. Tank Brigade and they move from point to point searching for somebody to take delivery of their supplies, which, everyone assures them, are desperately needed. The Kafka note becomes even more marked: guides pop up in jeeps (one of them a beautiful but rather irritable girl) and lead them to new objectives where the guides promptly disappear.

Despite his ineptitude as a warrior, Barer is no Schweik; he is courageous, intelligent and determined. He tries desperately to deliver his fuel and ammunition and even manages to interview the Deputy Brigade Commander, who assures him that Headquarters knows all about his precious cargo and asks him to be patient.

Two passages are unforgettable. The trucks drive into a group of 12 to 15 men, all wearing helmets and greatcoats and armed with sub-machine guns and rifles, who prove to be Egyptians. The Egyptians swarm around them but make no effort to attack; instead they shout something in Arabic. One of the escorts jumps out and shouts *Le'harim yadayim!* (Hands up) in Hebrew and fires a burst into the ground. Barer points his rifle at the Egyptians and also shouts at them to raise their hands, but his rifle is useless because he cannot close the bolt on account of the sand which has got into the breech. The Egyptians eventually run off, still shouting and gesticulating without making any effort to fight, and somebody from another truck kills one of them. After an inner struggle, one of the Israelis takes the dead man's overcoat.

The second incident concerns some prisoners who are blindfolded and made to blunder along behind a truck. Then they are made to lie face downward in the sands, the guards taking great pains to make sure that they lie in a straight line. Some rough-necks say that the prisoners are to be shot and a young baby-faced man argues valiantly to save them, quoting the Geneva Convention, humanity and other arguments unlikely to influence the brutes. Suddenly a Sergeant appears and gives orders that the prisoners are not to be touched. They are loaded onto an army truck; the same guards now help them "almost gently" to climb onto the truck.

Genuine Realism

Eventually the men on the convoy effect their delivery and discover that a superior Brigade organization had been following their adventures all the time, that the odd guides who appeared and disappeared had been sent to bring them to the point where they were most needed. Barer does not treat the Israel Army with the same reverence that Wouk accords the American Navy, but at the same time he does not belittle his own mission or the ability of his superiors in the manner of Mailer. As a result, his realism seems far more genuine and less strained.

The war reporting of what happened to the paratroopers and the Ninth Brigade is fair but, as indicated, apparently unnecessary, while the lucent-amber-haired, blue-eyed Yael wriggling sinuously into her overalls is a catastrophe and should be grounded before the next edition appears.

"The Week-End War" is the second original book published in English by Karni Publishers, certainly a valiant venture worthy of support. The Jacket-Design by Y. Bivas is excellent and a pat on the back goes to *The Jerusalem Post* Press which printed the book, for a most competent technical product.

Publications Received

BEN TA'AROVET בן תערובת by Johan Fabricius, translated from the Dutch "Halfbloed" by Shmuel Schnitzer. Amihai, Tel Aviv, 224 pp. IL 4.

THE UGLY AMERICAN, by William J. Lederer and Eugene Burdick. Victor Gollancz, London, reprinted by Steimatzky's Agency, Tel Aviv, 285 pp.

History and Philosophy

By Srayo Shapiro

THE SINAI CAMPAIGN 1956, by Edgar O'Ballance. Faber and Faber, London, 1959. 224 pp.

MA'ARECHET SINAI מערכת סיני (The Sinai Campaign) by David Ben-Gurion. Am Oved, Tel Aviv. 376 pp.

THE moves in the Sinai Campaign were as clear and widely publicized as the preparations for the Campaign had been kept secret. The political story behind it is another matter. Major O'Ballance, however, is mainly interested in the military aspect of the Campaign — that is, in the part of the story which is least interesting, and which presents little new matter for the Israeli.

Major O'Ballance, who wrote the story of the War of Independence, also speculates on Israel's chances of survival. Assuming the aloofness of an historian who lives at a safe distance from the danger area, Major O'Ballance concludes that Israel can exist as long as the West supports it, for one reason or another. If the *status quo* continues, Israel should develop into a Middle Eastern "Sparta," the author states, thus revealing how little Major O'Ballance knows of the basic facts about Israel. Indeed, Israel can only be considered in terms of a Jewish State, thus excluding the analogy with the ancient Greek State. From an historian one would have expected more insight.

B.G.'s Speeches

The title *Ma'arechet Sinai* is rather a misnomer. The volume contains 23 speeches made by the Prime Minister on various occasions, mainly in the Knesset, between November 2, 1955, and June 13, 1957. It is supplemented by a long survey of Israel's political and security situation written by Mr. Ben-Gurion during his vacation in France last summer.

The volume presents in a handy form Mr. Ben-Gurion's utterances during the most crucial period in Israel's history. It is, in fact, a companion volume to "Tsava Uvitahon" (Army and Security), published three years ago, which included Mr. Ben-Gurion's speeches during the War of Independence.

It is interesting to note how consistently Mr. Ben-Gurion drives home his basic ideas on every occasion — and how unchanging his principles are. There is the unflinching belief in the destiny of the Jewish people in its homeland, and in the final recognition of the Jewish right to live peacefully in that land.

P.K. HOENICH : Running Woman.
Painting by the Haifa artist, reproduced in the current issue of "Studio."

Marriage On the Rocks

By PAULA ARNOLD

THE CUSTODY OF ANNE, by Ann Stafford. Hodder and Stoughton, London. 226 pp., 15s.

MISS Stafford's new novel, as always, is original in subject and treatment. Without being even faintly like a thriller, the book's courtroom technique holds you spellbound. As so often with this clever writer, the story with its ending is the weak spot. It is hasty and not well prepared.

One hundred and seventy pages are taken up by examination of witnesses, by pleas and by the judge's finding in the case of Robert Lindsey, who seeks for a judicial separation from his wife on the grounds of her desertion, with a cross-petition by the wife for the dissolution of the marriage on the grounds of cruelty. But the true issue in the case is that of the custody of the child, now six years old, a little girl. The mother only wants the child to be happy and not torn between her parents, and of course the story is complicated by a lover and also the possibility of the child being illegitimate.

The device of bringing up all the past not only directly during the sessions, but also by snatches of memory, is very subtly and credibly employed, never striking the reader as an artifice.

For once, here is a reader who wishes the book were 50 pages longer, so that the happy end should not come like a bolt from the blue. It involves a change of heart which should be made credible gradually.

Attempts at Colonization

By A. S. Super

MEGILLAT HAHITYASHVUT (The Story of Colonization) HAHITYASHVUT HAYEHUDIT BAGOLAH (Jewish Colonization in the Diaspora) by Aryeh Tartakover, Neumann, Tel Aviv. 1958-59. 395 and 346 pp.

THE volume "Jewish Colonization in the Diaspora," which is the continuation of Tartakover's work "The Story of Colonization" which appeared in 1958, was recently given the Bareli Prize, endowed by the Workers' Bank and the Ampal Corporation.

Much research has gone into the book. The author read some 350 books and pamphlets in connection with it, besides ploughing through "scores of reports and volumes of magazines in many languages and many countries, in libraries and archives in New York and in Buenos Aires, in London and in Montreal, in Tel Aviv and in Jerusalem" (Report of the Bareli Award Judges).

The result is a thoroughly scholarly account of some of the most fascinating and insufficiently known incidents in Jewish Diaspora history.

The story of settlement attempts in Russia; including Birobidjan, Poland, Bessarabia; the U.S., Canada, South and Latin America, Cyprus, Turkey and Australia *inter alia*, is told. Causes of final failure are analysed and comparisons are drawn with the work of colonization in Israel. Attention is also paid to shortlived attempts at Jewish colonization which never came to anything (e.g. Herzl's El Arish suggestion) so that the whole sad picture of the homeless wandering Jew, looking desperately and eternally for roots, is brought into some permanent and systematic record.

Settlement at Akaba

Curious, for example, was the attempt of a German writer, Paul Friedmann, a Christian descendant of Moses Mendelssohn. Impressed by the suffering of East European Jewry, he decided to found a colony in Midian. He built a special ship in London and went personally to Galicia to enlist candidates for the scheme. He found 26 volunteers and they tried to settle somewhere near Akaba. Friedmann was assisted by two German gentiles and they tried to keep their colonists under a strict para-military discipline. From afar Friedmann was subjected to virulent criticism from Orthodox circles who claimed that he had missionary intentions. In the end, the Egyptian government, in whose territory the scheme was to be realized, had second thoughts and liquidated the whole project. In any case, the territory was most unsuitable and bitter quarrels among the settlers had not helped any. Friedmann lost RM170,000 of his own money, claimed LE25,000 from the Egyptian government and sued several newspapers for libel.

In 1938 there was a suggestion that Jewish colonies be established in Northern Rhodesia, but the British government dropped the plan when the white members of the Legislative Council unanimously opposed the scheme. Similar schemes in Madagascar, Tanganyika, Mesopotamia, Ecuador, Alaska, Peru, Australia, Surinam, Ethiopia and other places all came to an untimely end.

Causes of Failure

Tartakover summarizes the causes of failure as follows. The attempts did not appeal to the imagination of any wide section of the Jewish people; candidates for the colonies were not forthcoming and institutions were not anxious to invest funds in the projects. He is of the opinion that without a *halutzic* spirit no colonization project can succeed and none of the schemes inspired any such enthusiasm. Difficult external and objective conditions were also a decisive factor. Some of these attempts, like Birobidjan, were obviously designed as counterthrusts to Zionism, especially in the 30's. The author, however, also sees in them evidence of the unquenchable Jewish nationalism and the desire of Jews for economic and territorial association. By contrast they also reflect the power of Zionism, which alone could bring these desires to practical achievement.

The companion book, "The Story of Colonization," is a summary for the Hebrew reader of how the "Wandering Man" about whom Tartakover wrote a book a few years ago goes about the business of taking root on the surface of the globe in various climes and under various conditions. This volume, too, goes deep into the subject in the painstaking style so characteristic of the author.

LONDON LETTER — **By S. J. Goldsmith**

Survey of World Literature

J. B. Priestley has just now emerged from 18 months' seclusion, and the result is a major work of literary criticism — Literature and Western Man (Heinemann, 512 pp. + index 24 pp., 42s.). It is a massive survey of world literature. "Western" is used in the cultural sense, since it includes Pushkin, Dostoevsky and Gogol. Five centuries of literature are covered in this book, from the middle of the 15th century up to 1939, but the emphasis is on the hundred years between the first half of the 19th century and the years between the wars. One need not agree with all of Priestley's judgments, but they are always stimulating and often fascinating.

Let me quote Priestley's summing up of Shaw:

> The real Bernard Shaw was courteous, kind, generous, shy rather than impudent, physically strong and courageous, yet rather timid and prudish in his relations with the world of food and drink, sex or hearty male companionship and conviviality. No dramatist of the Mermaid Tavern, but his persona-creation for the world's eye, the tremendous G.B.S., combined impudent wit with ruthless destructive criticism, showed no reverence for anybody or anything, spared no feelings, pulled down and kicked aside all idols, and somehow contrived to suggest, at one and the same time, a puritan prophet and a new Mephistopheles.

Literary Lions

It was only natural that Priestley should be celebrated at this month's Foyles literary luncheon. Surveying the literary lions at the top table, the chairman, Mr. Rupert Hart-Davis, remarked that visitors to the Zoo are advised to see the lions during feeding time; we were viewing the literary lions as they were tucking in the fish, the chicken and the sweets...

Richard Church, the poet, tried to explain why Priestley was more popular abroad than in his own country. It seems he is too versatile for the English. They like their writers to conform to a pattern, except for different names for the heroes of each new book. But Priestley has written novels, dramas and comedies, essays of lasting value and literary criticism.

Social Critic

Priestley is also a social critic of no mean force. He describes himself as an inveterate grumbler. One of his essays is entitled "Cantankery," and another one "Mere Cantankery." So the average Englishman only very reluctantly accepts Priestley.

Relations are so strained that his native city of Bradford objected to his doing a television programme about it even before they knew what he was going to say. This he revealed during his response to the laudatory speeches at the luncheon. He also explained why he looked "like black thunder" during the whole function. "When you don't praise me," he said, "I think you ought to; when you do, I feel embarrassed and think that I ought to have done better to deserve it..."

What prompted him to abandon fiction and write this large book of literary criticism? He felt, he told us, that "it is high time literature be laid open to all, instead of being the preserve of a restricted circle of people who warn off others." Priestley is against the analytical method of Cambridge whose exponents advise the reading of one "sample" book by, say, Dickens and not bothering about the rest.

There is, of course, the danger that some people will be satisfied with Priestley's so very readable survey and not try even one of the books he surveys. But such people will, at least, have read a survey by a great writer.

Life and Letters

Immortals Work Overtime

The 40 "Immortals" of the Academie Francaise, the illustrious body which lays down the laws of the French language, have decided to work overtime. Despite the vigorous resistance of the conservative camp, the progressives, headed by Maitre Maurice Garcon, the distinguished barrister, have pushed through the reform. His argument was simple and to the point: "We have been working on the new edition of our dictionary of the French language for 25 years, but we have not yet completed Letter C. We must increase our output."

After a bitter struggle in the lobbies, the Academy agreed in a dignified debate to prolong their weekly sitting by half-an-hour. They will therefore devote one-and-a-half hours a week to the great work instead of one hour, and will meet every Thursday afternoon from 3.30 to 5 o'clock instead of stopping for tea at 4.30.

The Academy was founded by Cardinal Richelieu, Minister of Louis XIII, in 1635, and produced its first dictionary in 1694. The eighth edition, the last to appear, came out in 1935. In the past, it has taken an average of 37 years to bring out a dictionary. By this standard, the new edition is a long way behind schedule. The 33 per cent increase in working time was clearly unavoidable.

Nazi Occupation Recalled

During the week of February 22-27, many Dutch bookshops, in cooperation with publishers, had special window displays of books dealing with the Nazi occupation of Holland, the resistance, and the treatment of the Jews. Simultaneously a special paper, 'Protest', was distributed throughout the country.

This action was taken as a protest against the resurgence of Nazism and anti-Semitism. This particular week was chosen because on February 22, 1941, the Germans carried out the first raids in the Amsterdam Jewish quarter. H. B.

Reader's Letter

SOME GALILEAN FACTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your reviewer (Paula Arnold, December 4, 1959) states that my book "Summer in Galilee" was written after two stays of "some months each." I was in Israel over *a year* — my first stay was from June 1 to mid-November 1950, my second was from May to late November 1958.

Beduin Arabs. My knowledge of the Beduin is not trivial "quite incapable of distinguishing between truth and fiction." My first child was born amongst the Beduin and he has a Beduin Sheikh for his god-father, one Mohammed Ziaddi, I know Beduin well enough!

Writing about the Beduin Arabs from my Galilee book, your reviewer also states... "Rosh Pinna (not one name is correctly spelled—P.A.)." But the reviewer herself has dropped the 'h' from Rosh Pinnah (which appears in my book (end line p. 157). Place names *are* difficult in the Holy Land, take Acre for instance, also written as Akka and Accho on many maps, and Safad as Safed. *But* on the first few pages of my book Nazareth, Safad, Capernaum, Jordan, Damascus, Tiberias, are all incorrectly written as your reviewer claims!

Nowhere in my book do I buy balloons for my children. I mention the paper lanterns of New Year's eve, that is all.

Finally there is no mention in my book of a snake which your reviewer declares — "comes into the house and rushes up to her bed to sting her." I describe a snake which attacks me in the night *in the court* of a ruined Arab house in the hills of Upper Galilee where I chose to sleep outdoors for over a month guarded there by my Afghan hound. The truth of this snake story can be verified by the guards of the English Kibbutz joining the lands of the Beduin village of Toobah, near Rosh Pinnah, as they came with their guns to help me and saw the snake's head come out from the wall where it hid itself on their coming.

Then above all I object to your reviewer deciding my religion for me — I am not "converted to Christianity" as stated. Until I find a religion which positively upholds peace, I have no religion. Christ taught absolute peace, but neither his own Jewish people, nor the gentiles who took his name have followed his teachings.

Yours, etc.
JULIETTE DE BAIRACLI LEVY
New York, Feb. 16.

Kibbutz Gallery

By Miriam Arad

RUAH MIN HEHARIM רוח מן ההרים (A Breeze from the Hills) by Otto B. Kraus, translated from the Czech by Yisrael Neumann, Hadar, Tel Aviv, 239 pp.

"A MAN must forgo something in order to live in a kibbutz; he must give up thoughts of a private car and a villa on the Carmel ... In return he is granted security for life, and the epithet of pioneer." This is the somewhat cynical definition of the communal way of life of one of the main figures in this book.

It is, however, only one of many aspects of kibbutz life mirrored in it. As the novel lacks a hero or heroine, its author reveals all sides of the kibbutz through a long portrait gallery of different types, all members of the same settlement.

The time is the early 'fifties, the stormy days of the split in the Kibbutz Meuhad Movement when the Mapai kibbutzim formed the Ihud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim and Mapai members in mixed kibbutzim joined the latter movement. This led in some cases to the actual break-up of settlements divided according to party affiliations. The author, himself a kibbutz member for seven years, vividly describes the bitter tragedy, and the futility, of man cut off from a former comrade, and sometimes even from wife and child, by a mere idea, a difference of opinion.

Peasant and Artist

Set against this background are the pictures in the gallery: there is Yishai, the shy, awkward, red-headed peasant in love with the soil; his wife Miriam, dissatisfied, restless, yearning for liberty from what she considers the bonds of kibbutz society; there is Yuval, the artist for ever alone, fighting against himself and others for survival as an artist in a society of farmers; and there is Avigail, the mother, through whom the author launches a fierce attack on another aspect of community life, the children's house:

> "Children—said Avigail—aren't made of wood, and they aren't vegetables that you plant in a row, and they aren't chickens you can hatch in an incubator; Children are children and they need love" (p. 216). Valid criticism this which, by the way, has since been recognized, and to some extent rectified in many kibbutzim.

Three Groups

According to this cross-section the people in a kibbutz can be divided into three groups: people who are naturally happy there, like Yishai — simple, kind people, somewhat stolid perhaps, who love the earth and the work on it, or are, like Shmuel, dedicated to chickens or vineyards. It was not these easy-going men and women who caused the breach in the movement.

Then there are those who try to find in kibbutz-life a solution to a personal problem. One of these is Asher who suffers from an inferiority *cum* persecution complex because he is "different," an Iraqi. Here, he reasons, all are equal and they will be compelled to recognise him as an equal too.

The third element consists of the malcontents. These are naturally in the minority and the two principal representatives in our book do eventually leave for the town. Miriam is bored with anything connected with the soil, is not interested in ideas or ideals, and longs for the gaiety and crowds of the town, and for its offer of independence and freedom. The second is "the doctor," a cynical intellectual: the kibbutz, Mr. Kraus maintains, is no place for cynics.

On the whole, the author has succeeded in conveying a very expressive and realistic picture of the kibbutz through its members — as so many trees which do not hide the wood.

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Hebrew ...

"ONCE there was, and there wasn't ..." Thus begin these legends told on long winter nights in Baghdad, when there were no oil-wells, and our Jewish brethren still lived there. Eliyahu Agasi, in Israel now, has collected a handful from his own and other Iraqi Jews' memory, and published them as **Husham miBaghdad** חושם מבגדד (Husham from Baghdad, Am Oved, Tel Aviv, 90 pp.). Everything is to be found in these folktales — earthy wisdom and wit, piquant humour and fables with a moral; there are tales about animals and birds, about fools and wise men. In all the author has succeeded in retaining the authentic flavour and charm of oriental folklore. The text is vowelled, and tastefully illustrated by Esther Pollack.

HISTORY is a dull subject in school, but pre-history — that's exciting! Thus one young acquaintance of mine after reading **Hagarzen Vehahetz** הגרזן והחץ (The Axe and the Arrow, by Shmuel Boshes, translated from the manuscript by A. Shamir, Sifriyat Po'alim, Tel Aviv, 237 pp.). Exciting, indeed, is this animated story of primeval caveman in his struggle against the elements, beasts, and fellow-man — all the while taking faltering steps towards civilization. The story is set in the Ice Age, and is aptly illustrated with black-and-white reproductions of original cave-paintings.

A DETECTIVE story written for 9-11 year-olds is certainly fascinating for youngsters but can be a bore for an adult. This is especially so when it is as obviously badly written as is **Hane'lam beHaret Yehuda** הנעלם בחרת יהודה by Shmuel Ben-Ya'acov (Yisre'el, Tel Aviv, 132 pp.).

A group of boys discover a theft, trace the thief and catch him, all the while going one better on the police who are made out to be stupid and inefficient. The story goes very much à la Kaestner, only a lot worse. Can you imagine an 11-year-old declaring that stamps are "the passion of my life" (p. 19)? If you can, perhaps you will also believe he has a driving licence and has free access to the keys of his father's car. I don't, and I doubt whether the young detective fans will. M.A.

... and English

ROGER Vailland's **The Law** ("La Loi"; Bantam; IL1.200) won a Goncourt Prize a year or two back, but it is as different from this year's Goncourt prizewinner as chalk is from cheesecake. It is a full-blooded story of a small town in southern Italy where the men make the round of the women and some of them then transfer their affection to the goats. In the cafes of the village square they play a game called "The Law" which permits the winner to lay down the law unchallenged to the others. This is the situation in the town itself where the law is laid down — but the law of nature not the law of human justice. The strong dictate the law to the less strong — and this, in the manifold permutations of the characters, is the theme. The background and general atmosphere are excellent; the plot is almost too rich and sensational, probably written with one eye on the continental film production which it has already received. G.W.

THREE of Thomas Mann's better known short stories are included in a recent Penguin (88 ag.). Each of them deals in a different way with the artist who is portrayed first as a morbid and demonic figure, then as a buffoon and lastly as the tragic and martyred hero.

In "Death in Venice," one of the most famous of Mann's short stories, the morbid and demonic comes to the fore in a middle-aged writer who reaches out for perfection and beauty in the palpable form of a young boy. There are undertones here of the homosexual theme linked to disease and death.

In "Tristan," the lightest of the three stories, we have what is really a caricature of the artist who takes liberties with other people's lives, because he thinks he sees the truth about them, only to make a complete fool of himself in the end. Tonio Kroger is portrayed as a tragic figure for he can only live in the rarified atmosphere of heightened self-consciousness that cuts him off from his fellow men and from the bliss of the commonplace, for which he yearns and yet recognizes as beyond his reach.

The style is leisurely, the structure ornate, the meanings symbolic and kaleidoscopic — in short, Thomas Mann in all his literary talents arrayed though two of the stories were written before he was 28. B.B.

"MY advice is, very decidedly, Don't... Wilde was incomparably great as raconteur, conversationalist, and a personality; and these points cannot be reproduced." This was George Bernard Shaw's reply to Hesketh Pearson's remark in 1943 that he wished to write a Life of Oscar Wilde. The point about **Oscar Wilde: His Life and Wit** (Penguin, IL1.750) is that in it Pearson has succeeded in bringing out just "those points!" He has done it partly by giving his remarkable subject enough scope to show his own qualities — so much so that his book becomes in part an anthology of Wilde's wild wit and his characteristics. Pearson's undeniable qualities as a competent biographer help him fulfil the promise he makes in the Prologue that he would try and take Wilde "out of the fog of pathology into the light of comedy, to restore the true perspective of his career, to revive the conversationalist, not the convict..." First published some 15 years ago, Mr. Pearson's work has not yet been surpassed as the authoritative biography of Wilde. N.R.

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'Museum City' to Rise in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Staff

A NEW home in Jerusalem's projected "Museum City" is well on its way for the Museum of the Department of Antiquities and for the Bezalel National Museum, the latter cramped for a generation in its present quarters and at last to be given a location befitting its art treasures.

The impetus for proceeding with the new building programme came in 1956 when the two Museums were given Israel's largest grant of IL1.3m. under the International Media Guaranty Programme of the U.S. Government ("Kaiser Fund").

A 100-dunam site on a hill above Nave Sha'anan was chosen, overlooking the historic Byzantine Monastery in the Valley of the Cross. This location is in the geographic centre of expanding Jerusalem, in close proximity to the new Hebrew University Campus and the new Kirya of Government Offices and the Knesset, and not far from the new housing developments of Beit Hakerem, Bayit Ve'gan and Rassco.

To match the U.S. contribution, the Israel Government has provided the land for the new buildings and the gardens, as well as unskilled labour required for the initial levelling and landscaping of the area prior to the actual construction. It will also pay compensation to the land-owners in the Nave Sha'anan area who are to be displaced by the new Museum.

Architects' impression of the planned Museum City at Nave Sha'anan. Below is a photograph of the site with the Hebrew University at right and the Monastery of the Cross in the left foreground. Dotted line indicates sculpture garden area.

Open Competition

Last April an architectural competition was held in Israel, and judged by a jury of international experts in museum construction. The winning prize was awarded to Professor Alfred Mansfeld, of Haifa, and Mrs. Dora Gad, of Tel Aviv. Their prize-winning plan was unanimously chosen as an excellent example of contemporary functional architecture, which organically relates to the hilly topography of the site and is based on an intimate, rather than a monumental approach to the problem.

They strove for a contemporary museum which would truly integrate itself into the Jerusalem landscape and conform to the specific needs of an Israel arts centre. The primary requirements of such a centre — flexibility in the arrangement of exhibits and possibility of organic growth by future additions — are necessitated by the dynamic character of our country, but they need not be an obstacle to architectural integrity and harmony of appearance. The monumentality can be achieved without resorting to formality or pompousness, say the architects.

Visitors to a museum should feel themselves at home; they should be delighted and excited by the exhibits, but they should, above all, feel relaxed, the architects believe. An informal atmosphere inside the museum tends to reduce fatigue, and the continuous interchange of spaces, high and low, open and enclosed, formalized or landscaped, may provide interesting and different backgrounds for the exhibits and stimulate the visitor's sensibility, while the courtyards and patios may invite him to have a rest or refreshment at the museum's bar.

Building by Stages

The adopted design, which provides for a series of clusters, interrelated areas and pavilions, lends itself easily to an execution of the building by stages, starting with a floor space of 2,030 square metres for the Bezalel National Museum, 3,430 square metres of common services to be shared with the Museum of the Department of Antiquities and 1,870 sq. metres for the Museum of Archaeology.

The Bezalel Museum buildings include 440 sq. m. for permanent exhibition galleries, 480 sq.m. for temporary exhibition galleries, 860 sq.m. for the museum library, 300 sq. m. for the children's museum and 570 sq.m. for storerooms, specialized areas and offices. The total will hardly be adequate to house even part of the exhibits.

The Archaeological Museum will house the best of this country's archaeological discoveries from the collections of the Government Department of Antiquities and the Hebrew University. Its second function will be to assist scholars from Israel and abroad to study problems of Palestine archaeology.

Common Services

The common services will include a 480 sq.m. auditorium, 240 sq.m. of library stacks and library offices, 650 sq.m. of laboratories, storerooms and photographic rooms, 490 sq.m. of services — heating plant, cooling plant, power room, guard rooms, lunch room, rest rooms — a 480 sq.m. main entrance hall and a 450 sq.m. lower entrance hall with cloak rooms and a sales desk.

With the money currently available from the American grant it is proposed to build the common services area of Stage One, which will almost expend the funds available.

In order to carry out the rest of Stage One, the Museum is faced with the task of raising the funds for the buildings it will occupy.

The Bezalel, named after Bezalel ben Uri ben Hur whom Moses commissioned to decorate the Ark of the Covenant, was founded in 1906 by Prof. Boris Schatz, sculptor and attendant at the court of Rumanian kings. He had conceived the idea of establishing a school of arts and crafts for typical Jewish workmanship, and the Museum was part of the concept.

It followed naturally at that time that the Museum's emphasis was on Jewish artists and Jewish subjects, but at the same time Schatz wanted to create a museum along the lines of those he was already familiar with in the countries of Western Europe — the general art museums.

During the 25 years of Schatz' directorship, his dream gradually began to take shape, though often in the face of dire threats of closure due to lack of funds. But the first Zionist institution to be housed in the Palestine of that day had the patronage of the Zionist leaders, and the fatal blow never fell. On his death, Schatz could look back on a museum collection of more than 7,000 works of art — paintings by Jewish and non-Jewish artists, the beginnings of a graphic department, an ancient coin collection, glass pottery and archaeology.

Outstanding Collection Of Drawings

An outstanding exhibition of 100 drawings from the Low Countries, from the Feder Collection, lent by the Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam, will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum tomorrow. Among the artists represented are Rembrandt, Rubens and Ostade.

Narkiss' Legacy

Mordechai Narkiss, who succeeded Prof. Schatz as the second director of the Museum, was an omnivorous collector, and the growth of Bezalel's collections can be correlated with the 25 years of his directorship. At the end of the Second World War, Narkiss joined the scavenger hunt and scoured Europe, chasing art treasures. He succeeded in adding many fine works to the Museum's collections. As with many other Zionist institutions, bodies of "Friends" of the Museum were established in Europe and America. The generosity of Jewish art patrons for Bezalel has been no less than of those who contributed financial aid for other Jewish institutions.

The Museum is currently under the directorship of 30-year-old American Karl Katz.

Today's visitor to Bezalel is perhaps deceived by the quaintness of the crenellated walls of the Turkish villa it still occupies, for its activities and collections are oddly out of keeping with this world of yesteryear.

For long it has been compared to the veritable iceberg, with only a fraction of its totality visible. Its gallery walls and exhibition space can show but the barest fraction of its wealth; regrettably the storerooms and cellars harbour the greatest collections.

Jewish Treasures

The first pride of the collections — the Jewish one — has resulted in Bezalel having the world's finest assemblage of Jewish ceremonial art, both ritual and ceremonial, as well as folk art of various communities. The outstanding Yemenite folk art is but one example.

Among its Jewish treasures are *ketubot* and manuscripts. The finest among these is the magnificent "Rothschild XXIV" — a beautifully illuminated and illustrated handwritten codex from Northern Italy of the 15th century.

In the field of painting the Museum boasts many treasures of works of Old Masters, with a particularly fine collection of 17th century Dutch paintings. There is also an impressive collection of XXth century French artists. The sculpture section contains works of Degas, Epstein and Lipchitz, to name but a few.

Its drawings and graphic department now numbers over 25,000 works; the Persian pottery section is extremely large and comprehensive; there are sections devoted to numismatics and Primitive art, and the Art Library of over 25,000 volumes is conceded to be one of the finest in the Middle East.

Rose + Noguchi = Unique Centre of Sculpture

WE met Billy Rose and Isamu Noguchi at the King David Hotel. The two men could hardly have been more different, but their complementary, even dynamic relationship will give to Jerusalem's projected Museum City Mr. Rose's growing collection of post-Renaissance sculpture which in scope and quality will equal or surpass the like anywhere; and set it in a garden which will be a unique creative entity in itself.

Billy Rose, millionaire ex-showman, roly-poly and affable, took tea ("I've sold too much liquor to drink it"). In 1918, 18-year-old Billy Rosenberg was shorthand amateur champion of New York. He became Bernard Baruch's stenographer in War Industries in 1918. From there it was a step to the stockmarket. But Billy's flair was for show business and he wrote the lyrics for many successful Broadway shows. He produced "Crazy Quilt" in 1930 and went on to open his Casino de Paree, the first theatre restaurant. He put on shows all over the U.S. and organized the first of his famous swimming carnaval "aquacades" at the Cleveland Great Lakes Exposition in 1937 and at the New York World Fair in 1939-40, when it was seen by 11 million people. By this time Rose had also established the famous Diamond Horseshoe night club which he gave up only in 1951, and was syndicating his newspaper column "Pitching Horseshoes" all over the U.S. and in many papers around the world. Some of his columns were also printed in *The Palestine Post*. Rose's last big hit was "Carmen Jones" in 1943.

Goldmann and Agron

Billy Rose has been collecting paintings for a quarter of a century and sculpture for the last [illegible] years, from Donatello to Reg Butler. He already had an eye cocked at posterity when Nahum Goldmann last year asked him what he intended to do with his sculpture. The W.Z.O. Chairman then passed the idea of securing it for Jerusalem to the late Gershon Agron, then Mayor of Jerusalem, who wrote to Rose offering a site adjacent to Museum City and the Hebrew University. Karl Katz of the Bezalel Museum called on Rose in New York to settle the arrangements. Rose was enthusiastic about the location. "What can be more dramatic," he asks, "than a collection on a hill in Jerusalem, thousands of miles from the nearest good sculpture at that? Nothing but the best will go into the collection which is not yet completed," he continued. "I am advised by a New York panel composed of leading museum directors and have expert dealers scouting for me all over the world. Israel sculptors will be included of course... If it is good, the standard must never drop... it will help artists and students and not only Israelis. Tourists will stop over in Jerusalem. Students may come from the Lebanon." Rose firmly believes that cultural bridges are always the best stepping stones to political and diplomatic contacts.

How to show the collection led Rose to commission Isamu Noguchi to design a garden to house it. "There was no one else to meet the challenge of the job." Rose and Noguchi both explained that they had agreed that the garden would be a work of art in itself, of which the sculpture would be a feature. Noguchi has a completely free hand, and Rose will not discuss any ideas with him until Noguchi has completed a model and the working drawings. "What do I need him for otherwise? I didn't want a cemetery. For that I could have taken any landscape gardener. I give Noguchi the fiddle, I want to hear the music." But Rose will have the last say on the design and insists on the last say on anything to be added to the collection.

Leading Designer

STOCKY, taciturn Isamu Noguchi, an American of Japanese descent, is one of the world's leading sculptors and stage designers and probably the most creative landscape artist. His most recent big work was the garden for the new UNESCO Building in Paris, the lower section of which is Japanese in style. Noguchi, who visits Japan frequently and who draws much inspiration from its classical sources, does not, however, have a "Japanese" approach and lets each new problem dictate the most suitable technique. However, he remarked that the hilly site for the garden was beautiful and that he hoped that "Man would not spoil it," thus reflecting a deep-rooted Japanese reverence for the inherent beauty in nature.

While he puts the challenge of the garden as a whole first, he says that "it must, of course, by no means kill the sculpture... but it will be more than a mere background." This is Noguchi's approach to stage decor as well. Israelis will recall his work for Martha Graham's last ballets here. (In England some outraged Shakespeareans accused him of overshadowing their Bill.)

Noguchi, who seems no man for small talk, told me he was cancelling his attendance at all receptions here and leaving for Haifa with Museum City architects Mansfeld and Gad to get to work on their scale model of the hill. He will stay in Israel until all the plans are completed, and hopes to have them ready within a month.

[illegible]

Billy Rose (left) and Isamu Noguchi.

Variety at Ein Hod's General Exhibition

EIN Hod's General Exhibition is well organized and hung, neatly balanced between the opposing streams of the abstract and the figurative. The pictures themselves are distinguished by the careful application of the paint and the subdued key of the colours. A specific Ein Hod school not yet being evident, the village's particular contribution to Israel art today is still technological, viz. in the print field, to which one of the rooms is devoted. Here the quality of the production, whether in colour or black and white, testifies to continuous progress. Most of the artists in the exhibition have tried their hands at prints and their styles often reveal great flexibility in the handling of the medium.

Turning to the paintings, one might as well commence from the figurative work. Schlesinger's "Tiberias" contains four figures, arranged in soft tones, chiefly beige and yellow, offset by a green kerchief. Gromhard's studies of buildings are more ambitious than usual, introducing significant windows, stairs and incomplete planes ("Safad in Blue"). Menim's "Interior" I think has been hung previously; the relationship of the woman to the chair remains effectively interesting. Tal presents two pieces with similar ideas of line and colour; "Still Life," however, tends towards the abstract while "Boats" is plainly realist. Schaltiel's "Fish" required more relief in order to bring out its various points.

David is bound by cubist laws (which go deeper than mannerisms) where colour and line are mutually complementary. It is hard to choose between "Nude in Blue" and "Nude," probably the latter with its careful insertion of grey on green and both on a brown madder background. Cubism in its utilization of prismatic light, rendered in green and mauve, characterizes Sadron's landscape "Peaches."

Another pair that run neck and neck are No. 11 and No. 13 of Davidovitz's three "Still Life" in grey, black and green; No. 13 is more finished; on the other hand, No. 11 has the advantage of strong light. The blue of Berger's "Blue Morning" is pleasing. Schiffer's colours are too raw but the siting of the lamp-post in "Landscape" (38) is noteworthy. Gross hovers between the figurative and the abstract because, in his two paintings of "On the Ship's Deck," the striking effect emanates from a central motif which is identifiable. Perhaps No. 4 is preferable since the background is softer.

Abstraction reaches a very high standard. There are Mokady's abstracts with intangibly delicate lines and colour areas, the eye being drawn to a light flesh colour. My preference probably goes to "Forms" for the accented black shading. Janco displays admirably firm studies in brown, mainly concerned with the rhythmic arrangement of line. "Landscape" arouses attention through its lighting, an identical aim being attained by the slightly Surrealist "Vision" from the dominant brown. Simon's three "Landscapes" are very near abstract in selecting the leading motifs in order to create the impression given by the subject.

Sweeping Colour

[illegible], as usual, goes the full length of abstraction, building up her pictures on diagonally sweeping colour. However, in "Acre," a taking study in blue, one recognizes a starting point in the outline of a white house. Margalit's "Compositions" deal with a constantly moving rhythm. In No. 34 she may have extracted an idea from Pointillism.

Among the watercolours and gouaches, Rubinstein has a very capable Impressionist (for sunlight) watercolour, "Haifa"; Neumann's "Flowers" are good but need distance for proper viewing. Rubens has an "Ein Hod" in green and blue, a miniature complete in itself. Magalnik's two watercolour "Landscapes" are well constructed, particularly No. 2, but they both look like sketches for larger works.

The sculpture is small, quantitatively speaking, but what there is, all in wood, stands on a high level. [illegible] presents "Figures," two of them derivative. The third, No. 3, is quite original, a perfectly vertical woman with barely articulated features and body, the axis accent coming from a line of falling hair — a very strong piece. Equally so is Ber-Even's abstract "Torso," actually a complete form, with a fine slant to it and effectively posed in space by the use of the gaps in the wood. H.

Tel Aviv Art Notes

Elias Kohn

ELIAS KOHN, who some years ago exhibited at the Haifa Museum and at the Artists House in Jerusalem, is now holding his first Tel Aviv exhibition under the auspices of the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation in its well-lighted clubroom at 38a Yarkon Street.

Born in Poland in 1896, the artist studied in Berlin and after holding his first exhibition at the age of 19, he left for Paris on a ten-year scholarship from Max Liebermann and Hermann Struck. Paris was his home for many years and he exhibited with groups and held one-man shows. After the war he spent some time in London, where he also exhibited his work, spent a year in Israel in 1948 and came back in 1958 to settle.

He now shows 25 paintings, mainly oils and pastels and mainly landscapes of Israel. Mr. Kohn is a competent craftsman who paints in a direct and straightforward manner, observes sympathetically the scene before him, especially showing appreciation for the shapes of trees and clouds and is clearly interested in rendering a factual record of his subject. Particularly worth note are the paintings of Ramat Hen where the artist lives, and among the pastels there are some pleasant sketches of the mountainous regions of Israel, while the watercolours of Ramat Hen and Shaaray Ya'acov show the artist's feeling for the salient points of a scene.

This exhibition will be open until the end of March and thenceforward the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation will continue to give space in its well-lighted clubroom for exhibitions of the paintings or sculpture of settlers from Great Britain.

Kurt Kalish

THE Chemerinsky Gallery is showing the first Tel Aviv exhibition of paintings and sculpture by Kurt Kalish, a gifted amateur who manages to spend a good deal of time on his art and who till now has exhibited mainly in Haifa.

Mr. Kalish's watercolours have both charm and atmosphere. They seem to be direct and rapid studies from nature, very freely painted in broad washes of light and pleasing colours and showing what must be an instinctive feel for where to place the accents. He seems to enjoy painting trees, hills and expanses of landscape and conveys much of this pleasure to the spectator. The design is usually kept simple and he makes his point with economical means. Specially worth note are the fresh and lively "Montmartre," the "Summer in Israel" with its feeling of heat and lassitude, the yellow "Safed" and the Alpine village scenes.

The artist is clearly a more practised painter than he is a sculptor, but his couple of larger female figures show a feeling for movement and there is an Impressionistic study of a seated man which has real vitality. E.W.

'Studio' on Hoenich

ALEXANDER Watt writes in the current issue of "Studio": "P. K. Hoenich, an Israel painter, exhibited last month for the first time in Paris, at the Galerie Benezit. It was refreshing to view an exhibition of the work of a painter who comes neither from the Far East nor from the Far West, yet revolutionizes the mannerisms of the much debated School of Paris. Hoenich is a gifted, unpretentious artist whose simple wish is to portray the human element. His canvases are colourful, descriptive, decorative and well balanced. His "Running Woman," reproduced here, is a good example of his straightforward (and original) vision." (Reproduced in *The Post* on page IV.)

Paintings to Be Raffled at Ball

ORIGINAL paintings by Jerusalem artists will be raffled off at their Annual Purim Ball at the Jerusalem Artists House on Saturday, March 12. The fancy dress theme this year is "Seventh Heaven" and the artists are preparing surprise decorations. Mel Keller's jazz combo will provide the music.

Hanoch Ehrlich

Above: Greenfield's sketch "Mother and Child." Below: Ehrlich's iron "[illegible]."

TWO interesting exhibitions have opened at the Jerusalem Artists House. The first is an invigorating show of iron sculpture and pencil paintings by Hanoch Ehrlich, who demonstrates originality and a personal touch in both mediums. Iron sculpture has tended to become hackneyed and indeed the torch-cut edges of some of the works on show are monotonous. But apart from this, Ehrlich has combined all sorts of machine-made pieces of metal with a sure sense of design and infused the more figurative works, if one can call them that, with a real life of their own. "Warrior" which won the Histadrut Prize last year, "Figure" which took the Youth Aliya prize; and the "Walker" are really hieratic idol-like structures that are strongly reminiscent of good West African figurines. They are put together from bits of metal springs, garden forks, piping, nuts and bolts, but are complete, quite whole, in themselves. They are fun, interesting and commanding. The metal "Kitten" has a character that is at once metallic and feline. Altogether, Ehrlich is at his best when representing something, however obliquely, than in overcomplicated, rather artificial structures like "Pagan Tower."

The metal parts are treated with an even coating of lamp-black and while this gives them an admirable unity, one looks occasionally for a relief from this too-even texture.

The pencil drawings are conceived as tonal as well as line compositions and can therefore be regarded as monochrome paintings. They are lively and spirited and reinforce the impression created by the sculpture of a confident, creative approach.

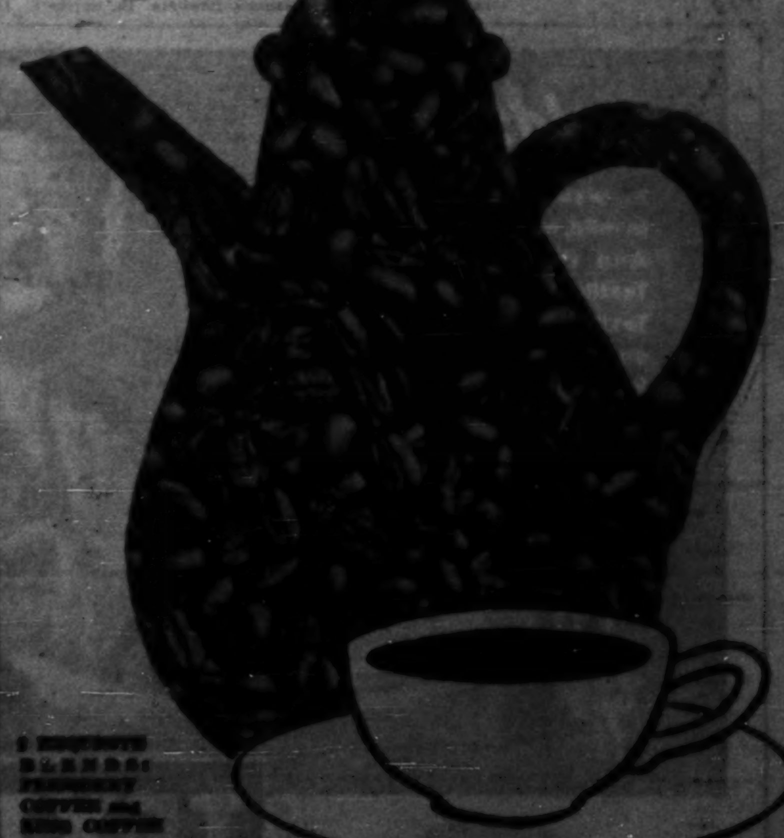
Y. Greenfield

YITZHAK Greenfield, who studied in New York before settling in Israel, is a member of Kibbutz Ein Hashofet and is strongly influenced by the Israel around him, Arab as well as Jewish. His approach is that of the competent graphic artist working in several and mixed media, but he is more than an illustrator. He employs pastel, monotype, charcoal and woodcut and often effectively combines all of these mediums in one study. There is an important folklore aspect to his work that one rarely encounters here and which makes the observer aware that he is seeing a translation of the Israel scene. Fortunately there is nothing propagandistic about all this, but rather a formalized decorative approach to what the artist wishes to record. There is a great deal of Far Eastern influence evident in the effective treatment of "Ma'barot" (33) and the symbolic "Father and Son," but the latter is more original. His pastel "Harvesting" has a Renaissance Madonna-like glow and design and is equally effective.

Greenfield's design is generally tight, from the cubist "Fields" to the somewhat Picasso-like "Birthday." He might now usefully turn attention to integrating his colour, shedding the graphic approach for the quality of the more unified painting. The Mountain Scene (5) and Hills of Menashe (16) which, by the way, are based on the same woodprint background, are a little too banal in colour and conception when compared with most of this promising young artist's work.

It is refreshing to see an Israel artist grappling with direct material and rejecting for once the trend to the complete abstract. M.R.

ASK FOR THE BEST!



[illegible] BLENDS [illegible] COFFEE and [illegible] COFFEE

ELITE ROASTED COFFEE

Ingathered Exiles (X) — *By Maurice Carr*

A SHOTGUN DELIVERY

AT Gath it was not so much Meir* and his fellow-settlers as the Egyptian invaders who celebrated — with fireworks — the Proclamation of Israel Independence, on May 15, 1948. The latter-day Pharaonic hosts hauled heavy artillery to the top of the *tell* — the mound where the remains of an ancient Philistine stronghold lie entombed — and from a distance of only three and a half kilometres they lobbed shell after shell into the Jewish settlement. Enemy planes, also, kept darting in, mosquito-like, to strafe the kibbutz and drop bombs.

Gath's entire armoury consisted of two machine-guns, a few stens and rifles, with which the *kibbutzniks* took pot shots at the low-flying aircraft. Meir would lie in his dug-out, wondering how his wife and two-year-old daughter were faring. The family had separated into different shelters, to make sure that they would not all be blown to bits by one missile.

Often, Meir tried to work out in his own mind exactly what was happening. The State of Israel was being born. Conceived at the First Zionist Congress in Basle half a century ago, it was the fruit of dispersed Jewry's millennial yearnings for the ancestral land. Meir himself had envisaged a bi-national Palestinian State where Jews and Arabs would unite in a confederation. This was not to be. Worldwide hatred for the Jews, spreading from the Hitlers to the Bevins and the Muftis, had led to a flurry of blows and kicks at pregnant Zion. The intention was to provoke a miscarriage, but in fact the hour of travail was thus hastened.

And now the infant State had come into the world inchoate, as it were in scattered fragments, of which Gath was one. Unless the parts, at present divided from each other by hostile Arab forces, swiftly grew together to form an entity, they would perish in a bloodbath. For all to end well, there must be a miracle as wondrous as Ezekiel's prophecy on "the bones that came together . . . and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army."

*

In moments of desperation, Meir raised his field-glasses to scan the *tell*. The guns there loomed up, as if he had but to stretch out his hand to toss them aside. Oddly enough, what cheered him was the sight of the steel-helmeted Egyptian soldiery. Murky figures though they were, he felt he knew what was going on inside them. They lusted for loot, and feared for their lives. Their existence belonged utterly to the present, while the men and women of Gath, even as they crouched in holes in the ground, belonged in time and space to all the hundreds of generations of a stiff-necked people whose spirit survived even when its flesh was burned.

Fine as these thoughts were, they did not dispense with the urgent need for reinforcements. Gath had been cut off since February 24, when the *kibbutzniks* suffered their first fatal casualties. On a visit to the hitherto friendly Arab town of Faluja, Meir and his comrades had been met with fire from a hidden machine-gun nest. The bullets almost cut one man in half at the waist. He left a widow and two small sons, one of whom is now serving with the Israel army.

Three weeks after this incident, 30 Hagana youths broke through from the north to join Gath and made a foray into Faluja, dynamiting its stone-built houses. From this punitive expedition, they returned with seven of their own dead. They repose in a grove near the site of the present swimming-pool.

Gath cleared an airstrip; but the light Israel aircraft which occasionally landed came not to deliver, but to collect arms and ammunition. Meir, his pockets stuffed with money, would steal out at night to call on his Arab neighbours, who supplied him with weapons procured from the Egyptian army stores. The price of a bullet was seven piastres, as much as a *fellah* could ordinarily earn by the sweat of his brow in a day.

*

Gath decided to evacuate its children and nursing mothers. The plan was to drug the little ones and carry them away at night through the enemy lines into the Jewish hinterland. Many other isolated settlements had done likewise; but it proved unnecessary at Gath which was, throughout the War of Liberation, exceptionally lucky. Army headquarters announced it would send in a convoy of armoured cars to pick up the children. Beforehand, the men of Gath launched raids in all directions, to intimidate and fluster the Egyptians, who then lay low for a while.

On arrival, the commanding officer of the convoy ceremoniously handed over one anti-tank mine, which the defenders of Gath received with mock cheers. "Never mind," he said, "I'll bring you another one next time." A wit suggested that they put up a signpost directing Egyptian callers to the solitary infernal machine.

It so happened that a few hours after the children's departure, their quarters were reduced to rubble, and the 80 men and 40 women who remained at Gath were overjoyed at the narrow escape. Afterwards they learned that the refuge at Rehovot, to which the children had been taken, was itself dangerously exposed.

On the morrow, returning from his work in the fields — the harvest had to be brought in — Meir was saddened as never before in his life: instead of the noisy welcome he always got from the kibbutz youngsters, there was a deathly stillness which makes him wince to this day when he remembers it.

For some reason, the Egyptian High Command never ordered a direct assault on Gath. Enemy tanks by the score, followed by whole battalions, again and again attacked the two nearby kibbutzim of Negba and Yad Mordechai, which fought back with "Molotov cocktails." Yad Mordechai was overwhelmed after eight days of seemingly hopeless resistance; Negba held out. Meanwhile, Egyptian messages described Gath as a "fortress" to be besieged and heavily bombarded, so that it should be powerless to send aid to Negba.

One day, an Egyptian motorized unit on the Hebron road passed within a stone's throw of Meir but simply ignored him. These Arabs had no use for small fry, proudly engaged as they were in grandiose operations against a foe whose strength they multiplied in their imaginations a thousandfold.

Meir spent more and more time perched on the combine-harvester. He even went to cut the wheat for a neighbouring Arab *effendi*, who had asked for help and who, at surreptitious meetings, had many a time cursed the "foreigners who made bad blood between Israel and Ishmael." As Meir was working, two *fellaheen* kept a look-out for enemy planes, which he could not hear above the roar of his own machine. The harvester made such a frightful din that once, when he started it up, a group of Jewish immigrants, who had been taken off the boat at Haifa and despatched straight to Gath to pick up the military arts in the front line, fell flat on their faces in fright.

Judging from what was going on at Gath, from the news which he heard on the radio — not only Jewish farms, but even cities like Jerusalem were in sore straits — Meir had the bitter taste of defeat in his mouth. He kept spitting it out, telling himself that disaster was impossible. It never occurred to him that Tel Aviv, shielded by Yad Mordechai and Negba and Gath, was building up its might, obtaining arms from such an unexpected quarter as Prague — statehood strangely attracts allies even as statelessness incites persecution — and that before long the Israel forces would be going over to the offensive.

*

After the first cease-fire in June, the *kibbutzniks* were relieved by the army, and Meir went off to do more harvesting — in the Lydda region — for, war or no war, people still had to eat. He came back to the kibbutz after Col. Abdul Nasser had dropped in there, with a flag as white as his flashing teeth, to parley with the Israel victors.

Soon Gath rose again from its ruins. The dwellings, the barns, were restored, enlarged. The kitchen behind the communal dining-hall was modernized. A model secondary school was established. The kibbutz increased its holding from 5,000 to 12,000 dunams. New crops were introduced, but the old ones were not abandoned. Meir, for all his progressiveness, derides those new-fangled farmers who have no respect for what they put in the ground; they trifle, as it were, with the "Raisins and Almonds" tradition of the old Jewish lullaby, recklessly planting and then uprooting vines and trees according to whatever seems profitable in a fluctuating market.

Not only Gath, but the landscape all around has changed beyond recognition in the past decade. Where Meir used to behold a parched wilderness of the same dirty greyish yellow as the rare camels which plodded along apparently from nowhere to nowhere, today there spreads a Provence-like scene such as Van Gogh loved to paint. True, the green is still rather sparse, but it is coming along. Unaltered, however, are the bare Hebron hills eastwards beyond the Israel frontier; they still shimmer a primeval blue, turning to every conceivable tint of red as they catch the reflected light from the sun setting over the Mediterranean.

At five o'clock sharp, every afternoon, Meir religiously takes coffee and cake in his cottage with his daughter and son, who sleep out and otherwise spend the rest of their time in the children's communal quarters. When they are not playing chess or having other sport, the lad climbs onto Meir's knee, and they read together, or dream up what the boy is going to do in the kibbutz when he grows up, or the father must tell tales of what Gath was like when there were only five tables in the dining-hall.

Reluctant to leave his parents, the boy usually trots along with them when they go to supper, and he stands by the edge of the table, helping himself to spoonfuls of indifferent soup before he finally runs off to partake of a meal far superior to that which the adults serve up to themselves.

*

Gath has remained one of the more austere kibbutzim. For one thing, it is weighed down with debts. These were incurred over the years in the process of absorbing 200 families above the 25 originally budgeted for by the Jewish Agency; now, of the eight hours' work put in daily by every *kibbutznik*, two and a half go just to repay cumulative interest. Then again, the people of Gath are severe with themselves. Men and women who receive restitution monies for torments suffered in World War Two Europe do not spend any of it on themselves. The cash is set aside in a special fund with which Gath will, when its resources are no longer swallowed up by moneylenders and drought, erect a splendid House of Culture. It will have a stage where theatrical companies and orchestras will perform, and a library of which any town might be proud. But that is for the future.

Here and now, Meir is rather bitter. He believes that Israel has become smug, materialistic, opportunistic; in a word, philistinish. There is, he feels, too much self-content in the trappings of statehood, and a tendency to make light of the kibbutz as though it were a utopian institution which, after rendering much service, had outlived its day. He is filled with nostalgia for the puritanism, the lofty sense of purpose of the old pioneering days. The former perpetual sense of acute crisis is lacking. To his mind, this complacency is as misplaced as it is distasteful. Israel, he argues, has not completed its mission, which is, eventually, to help the nations beat their swords into ploughshares, and, more immediately, to consolidate beyond challenge its own position. And to this end, the desert must quickly be settled with another two million Jews from the Diaspora, who, he contends, will pour in if appeals go out to them not from the mouth, but from the heart. Meantime, when there is a perilous, self-sacrificial task to be done, the city still calls on the kibbutz, especially on the youths who were born and bred there. Yet when Gath seeks young recruits, it must look, not to Tel Aviv, but to Rio de Janeiro.

* This is the last of three articles on Meir; the two previous ones appeared on February 19 and 26.

Round the Toy Shops For Purim Gifts

By PHILIP GILLON

MORDECHAI and Queen Esther decreed more than two millennia ago that the Jewish people should celebrate Purim for all time by feasting, merrymaking and the exchange of gifts (*mishloach manot*). Ever since they came to this commendable decision, parents have faced the annual clamour of the young for something wonderful in the way of toys.

Today all Israel's toys are manufactured in this country and we have even become exporters of playthings. Standards vary from very good to very bad, both in quality and design. The vexed problem of whether it is possible to develop a typical Israel style confronts the toymakers just as it does the artists of the country. On the whole they have elected, perhaps wisely, to repeat traditional international favourites — the blue-eyed, golden-curled Nordic doll, the bear and other animals are still top attractions.

Perhaps the most imaginative and original of all the toys on the market is the Batsheva Crafts Corporation's Mosaica, designed by artist Miron Sima. This Do-It-Yourself Mosaic set is a delight, although rather expensive, a large set retailing at IL9.75. But for those who can afford it — or who are prepared to unbalance their budgets in defiance of the Minister of Finance in order to celebrate the downfall of Haman — the Mosaica is a must.

Jigsaws Too Easy

Other local attractions are jigsaw puzzles of the map of Israel and the towns, although these err on the side of being too easy and involving too few pieces.

Of the games the most popular will probably be Shmuel Rosen's "126 Questions" at IL4, and the "Flight Into Space" at IL5.250. Age cannot wither nor custom stale the interest of our youth in Shmuel Rosen's quiz programmes, although adults, less easily amused, may think that after all these years the questions lack Cleopatra's infinite variety. The Flight Into Space is a most ambitious electronic affair, pregnant with mysteries.

Some of the games leave much to be desired in the way of design, preparation and translation. That vicious preparation for the capitalist system, Monopoly, is translated by some devious process into "Concern," while the towns in which the young monopolist may build his houses and hotels include Nablus, Hebron, Gaza and other such political complications.

Three Shifts

The largest manufacturer of plastic toys in Israel is the firm of Mayer Brothers, whose factory in Petah Tikva works around the clock in three shifts with excellent modern machinery. They produce over 100 models ranging in price from a pound for a bear or bird to over IL100 for a rocking-horse. The firm already exports to 24 countries, including Holland, Italy and Switzerland, despite fierce competition from large producers such as Germany. The quality of the plastic is extremely high and the toys are very durable, an important factor to parents. The staff is entirely Israeli, experts having gone to train in the U.S. and Germany. Among the firm's attractive products are night-lights for children.

The factory, in production for approximately six years, has proved so successful that the firm plans to expand its productive capacity considerably. Mayer Brothers' dolls, animals and balls are staple sellers at all prices.

Other attractive gifts are the novelty presents of the Jerusalem Pencils Company and Vered's plastics. For the rich and fortunate (or for those under greatest pressure from their children) two firms manufacture sturdy and attractive tricycles.

Of all Israel's toys the most charming are still the character dolls, the *kibbutzniks* and Yemenites made by Wizo Home Industries from models designed many years ago by Chawa Samuels of Rishon leZion. These are pleasing to the eye of the adult, symbolic of Israel and yet soft enough to invite the children's touch.

Square the Shoulders

By ALISON SETTLE

PARIS. — THIS season's fashion picture of the woman with slow-dropping shoulder curves, a small high bust, a waist that is indicated without being stressed, has been so greatly confirmed by one Paris dress house after another that Givenchy, whose collection was first shown to the Press last week, has thrown a spanner into the couture world with his new line.

This is not his only coat and suit line. In a collection lasting two-and-a-half hours, Hubert de Givenchy shows many gently sloped models, far more indeed than his new squared-up line. But the novelty of his show is the broad and built-out shoulder, lightly padded, that has not been in fashion for the last 15 years.

Yokes on Coats

First, he showed quietly sloping shoulders, models with collars set well away from the neck. Next he introduced yokes on coats with channel seams, so adding a certain firmness to the silhouette. After that he introduced the set-in sleeve with its top firmed by clever seaming. Still the gentle, slope-shouldered coats (jackets also) are in the majority. But as the collection gathered momentum, more and more coats changed from sloping shoulders to the squared look, high-shouldered, in firmed fabrics, with widened-out yokes whose seams had been padded for extra emphasis.

The backs of his coats were widened although the shoulders ultimately sloped down into the sleeves after this firm building-out. Panels were used to add to the squared look although the sleeves under the panels might go curving down to below the elbow.

Stiff corded fabrics, in wool, in silk, in cotton, have been used to give this emphasis, re-stressed by hats whose brims echo the new line. Where suits are concerned (and the word suit now comprises also a jacket over a dress) the squaring-off of shoulders is less emphatic. Padded channel seams to yokes that are built out over the shoulder are used to produce the new, squarer look. Only one in five models may have the new look against the majority of coat silhouettes which possess it.

The look is emphasized in jackets when the silhouette is dark. Black, grey or brown, you see more clearly this new shoulder line which looks like being tremendously important in the fashion world.

And where is the waist and where the hem under these new influences? Hems are high: some are at the kneebone level but most fall below the knee. Waists go up and down, but never above nature's waistline. Suit skirts show a natural waist but fullness is eased on at hip level. Dresses have soft sash-belts that tie sometimes at the true waist, although the depth of the sash falls below this line, sometimes down on the hips.

There are loose back panels and normally waisted fronts for dresses to be worn in the afternoon or early evening. Dresses so simple that they had discarded collars, sleeves and pockets. Formal evening dresses are overshadowed in the Givenchy collection by dresses intended to be worn in the home in the evening. The first impression is that the birth rate is rising, so many are the ground-length silk leisure gowns that evade the figure in front and sweep out into a train at the back. Some, as in Givenchy's last collection, are short in front, and worn over matching silk knickers which show below the knee. (OPNS)

Diary of a Housewife

By HADASSAH BAT HAIM

I AM glad to receive a letter from my son, whose communications have been getting less and less frequent. The contents reveal, however, that it was not a desire to inform his family of his health and well-being that inspired him to write, but rather a brotherly duty towards two school friends. He states that I will find enclosed two more letters which appear to be from him but are actually from two other boys who retailed their thoughts to him in Hebrew and he, as I will observe, translated them into English.

•

THE reason for this, he goes on, is that his friends would like to establish a correspondence with some English girls as a means of improving their English and my part in the procedure is to type out the letters as his handwriting is not so good (a massive understatement, this) and also to find the girls. He adds that I must NOT find a girl for him as he has enough to do as it is. He adds that as his two friends have no sisters they do not know what women are. He concludes by saying that his homework is killing him and by piously hoping that we are all well.

•

PUZZLED but willing, I prepare to comply with his request. Cannot see how the boys' English is going to be improved by my transcription of my son's translation but am ready to try. The letters are somewhat the same in character. Both express concern for the health of the addressee and remit respectful greetings to her parents. Both mention the source of their help, no doubt, as a kind of reference, and mention that they are learning in a sea school. One of them apologizes for the brevity of the letter and promises to write more on receipt of her reply.

THE other says that if she would write to him in Hebrew it would be much easier for him. They both ask for pictures. The word is written in a totally different handwriting and I suspect the teacher stepped in to fill a breach that none of them could overcome. Presume that if the pictures are not satisfactory they will not continue writing.

•

I REWRITE the letters, putting in a few imaginative touches such as should appeal to young girls and type them out using a rather more conventional spelling than the originals. (Son is not fully converted to the use of vowels and scatters them about indiscriminately.) Hope this is not going to catch on, ready as I am to encourage international understanding, as my imagination is, after all, limited.

Hard to Keep Up with These Joneses

Margaret's Passport to Pimlico

By PAUL KOHN

THE "scoops" and speculations of the world's gossip columnists and a national sport of Britain called "Whom Will Maggy Marry?" came to an abrupt end last weekend, when the engagement of Princess Margaret and Mr. Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones was announced from Clarence House, London, the home of Queen Mother Elizabeth.

Britons everywhere were delighted at the news that the 29-year-old petite Princess with the expressive violet eyes had chosen a Pimlico photographer for her husband. Down Pimlico Road the Londoners were saying to one another, "It's no good now trying to keep up with the Joneses."

Though Margaret will now become the world's most famous Mrs. Jones, she will remain Princess Margaret, and fourth in line for the Crown. Antony Armstrong-Jones will almost certainly be given a title by the Queen, probably that of a Viscount.

The announcement of the engagement came as a great surprise to everyone, except those most intimately connected with the Royal Family. This is most remarkable in Britain where the matrimonial intentions of Margaret, more than anyone else, have aroused the interest of newspapermen. Since the dramatic announcement of her break with Group Captain Peter Townsend on October 31, 1955, no less than 35 different men have been mentioned in connection with Princess Margaret. Tony Armstrong-Jones was not among them. Margaret and Tony met two years ago at a London party and have been seeing each other quite frequently since then in the closed world of country estates in which British Royalty protects his privacy. Although they had been seen holding hands whilst strolling on the emerald lawns of the stately homes, no one let the story get out. The British Press also had no notion that Princess Margaret was also visiting the Pimlico studio of her fiance, apparently enjoying his cooking there.

But now the Pimlico Road neighbours of Mr. Armstrong-Jones are besieged with journalists. Mrs. Gladys Muldowney, who lives in the flat above the studio, said of Tony, "He seems a very modern young man. He likes jazz, and likes it loud. He seems the usual type of gay young bachelor. He did his own cooking. I could smell it..."

Tony Armstrong-Jones will be 30 on March 7. He looks a typical young Englishman — athletic, lean, his fair hair neatly parted. He is only a little taller than Princess Margaret, and limps slightly as a result of a mild attack of polio. One of his most notable achievements hitherto is that he was coxswain of Cambridge's winning rowing crew, a job he got because of his size and booming voice.

Though a commoner, Mr. Armstrong-Jones comes of well-known parents. His father is a wealthy Welsh Queens Counsel with a house in Chelsea and a family seat in Caernavon. His speciality as a barrister was in motor accident cases. His mother, the Countess of Rosse, is a keen Tory. She is a connoisseur of 19th Century art and architecture.

Princess Margaret and Antony Armstrong-Jones.

As an eligible and talented court photographer Tony was a fixture among the "Chelsea set." He loves the gay life and is a keen first nighter at theatres. He was educated at Eton and Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1957 he produced two books, "London Photography," published by Weidenfeld and Nicholson, and "Malta," with Sacheverell Sitwell.

No date has yet been set for the wedding, but British press speculation is for an "Ascot Wedding" in June, which is the traditional period for the great social occasions in the U.K. It is a time when the social world is still "at home" before going on holiday. The honeymoon trip is expected to include Ireland, where the bridegroom has many friends. His mother also lives near Dublin.

Ruby Ring

Meanwhile, Mr. Armstrong-Jones has presented Princess Margaret with a ruby and diamond flower-shaped engagement ring. She wore it this week, at the couple's first appearance since the engagement announcement at a Royal Ballet gala at Covent Garden on Tuesday, and for press photographers at Windsor Royal Lodge. On these occasions no photographer needed to request "Smile Please." The couple were radiant.

The only dissonant note sounded this week came from sections of the German press, which would have preferred Margaret to marry one of the many German princes.

Princess Margaret and her husband will probably take up residence at a villa in the vicinity of London, to be given the couple by the Queen. Princess Margaret's allowance will rise from £6,000 to £15,000 on her marriage.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip, always encouraged the friendship between his sister-in-law and Tony. Though the Queen gave her consent to the marriage, and influenced the date of the engagement announcement, in fact no such consent is legally required under the Royal Marriages Act of 1772, because Margaret is over 25. The Buckingham Palace spokesman for the Queen stated, "Both the Queen and Prince Philip are delighted, because this is such an obviously happy match." The Queen Mother's press secretary issued a similar statement.

And in the streets of Britain other Joneses were saying to the Smiths, "God Bless Her. She's found happiness at last. I couldn't be more pleased if she were my own daughter."

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On the market at last
"CRYSTAL MIX"

Who hasn't had enough of cutting fruit and vegetables, grating them by hand, or squeezing fruit with all the effort and the mess that these bothersome tasks entail. Who would not wish for a wonderful miracle mixer to take charge of it all?

"Crystal Mix," made by the Crystal Factory, now brought on the market after many trials, is the answer you have been waiting for.

"Crystal Mix" is the first mixer of its kind to be produced entirely in Israel, and is especially adapted for the needs of Israeli housewives. This reasonably priced gadget is a triumph of teamwork on part of Crystal designers and engineers. Not only does it compare favourably with similar foreign products, but it actually surpasses them in quality and design, being adapted mainly for juices and purees, of special importance in a country rich in fruit and vegetables. There is no need to stress the hygienic aspect of Crystal Mix, which dispenses completely with work done by human hands.

"Crystal Mix" costs only IL118, with another IL6 for the fruit juicer. This popular price includes purchase tax and a 1-year guarantee. You may pay for it in 6 monthly instalments of IL21 each. The machine parts, made of Yarsina and Melamin, do not absorb the smell or stains of the different fruits and vegetables fed into it. The strong and durable motor is designed not only for the existing parts but for other which are to be added shortly: a new vegetable cutter as well as an egg beater and a coffee grinder.

Crystal have an eye on the export market, and sample machines have already found their way to Burma, Turkey and even to the U.S.A.

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New Deal for Hard of Hearing

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

OUT of the laboratory of electronics, the prolific wonder tool of 20th Century technology, comes cheering news for the deaf and near-deaf.

A Yugoslav scientist, Prof. Petar Guberina, experimenting at his Institute of Phonetics at Zagreb, demonstrated a few years ago that when a person's capacity for hearing speech or any other sound was seriously impaired, the auditory area in the brain could be reached if the speech or sound was supplied to him in that frequency band for which his auditory sense was still intact.

Experiments have proved that "deaf" persons who could hear nothing of a speech audible to a normal person could grasp faultlessly and repeat that speech when it was played back to them on "their" individual frequencies, on which their impaired sense of hearing could still function.

According to Prof. Guberina's theory — and his experiments bear him out — persons who are regarded as "deaf" for all practical purposes remain accessible to sound, if they have preserved even a small fraction of hearing capacity which can be "tuned in" through a special hearing-aid with filters that allow them to select their individual (generally low) frequencies. This is a revolutionary development because it may help handicapped persons — especially the aged — who are beyond the reach of sound even with the aid of powerful ordinary hearing aids.

Electronic Approach

News of the electronic approach was brought here recently by Dr. A. Zaliouk, a Haifa specialist in the rehabilitation of deaf and deaf-mute children, who was Israel's delegate to the Third World Congress of the Deaf at Wiesbaden, Western Germany, last September.

Over 3,000 deaf-mutes of many nations on both sides of the iron curtain were present. The handicap of these men and women was eloquently brought home to observers from the very moment of the opening when the President of the World Federation of the Deaf rose to address the gathering without making a sound. He spoke to the delegates by gesturing in a sign language understood by the deaf-mute throughout the world. During all the proceedings the auditorium was plunged in a deep, eerie silence. The medical, scientific, pedagogical and social experts who took part in the Congress had to wait for the President's speech to be translated into an audible language.

Some 35,000,000 deaf and dumb inhabit our world today, a challenge to modern science. And indeed the scientists have not been idle. Prof. H.C. Huizing of Groningen University, Holland, has developed a new approach in what he terms "Educational Audiology" which is based on the training of the hearing function as a cerebral process. He too taps the residual hearing capacity with the aid of electronics in order to reach the 95 deaf out of 100 who have preserved a small part of their hearing capacity.

The discriminative and interpretative function of the human brain for spoken language relies, it has been established, on an astonishingly small amount of information which even a seriously impaired hearing capacity is still capable of supplying.

Early Detection

The Dutch scientist prescribes the earliest possible detection of deafness in a child, even before the age of a year; home training with the help of mother and family by providing constant hearing stimulation to the baby through a hearing aid; and special pre-school nursery classes with auditory equipment and teachers specialized in group and individual training. The best results, however, are achieved, Prof. Huizing believes, if the classes are set up in a normal school of hearing children so that the deaf pupils can have normal social contacts with them.

The new outlook for the deaf has been tried at an experimental school in Reading England, since 1950. Of 50 deaf children, 18 have already been integrated in classes of normal pupils, with the rest being trained to catch up with them. "Most of the deaf children that I met there were almost normal in their speech, fluent and intelligible, rich in vocabulary, and even had inflections in their voices," Dr. Zaliouk related. "We who have been working 30 years with deaf children never witnessed anything like it."

In Israel, much remains to be done for the integration of the deaf as useful members of society. Dr. Zaliouk insists that all the multiple efforts of various bodies and agencies should be concentrated in one single authority to achieve greater effectiveness. This authority should consist of an Advisory Body and an Executive Committee to do the practical work.

The authority should take in all bodies dealing with the medical, educational, vocational and social problems of deafness. Research should be undertaken in the medical and physical fields. What task, asks Dr. Zaliouk, could be more important for such an authority than to initiate preventive measures to reduce the incidence of deafness among our children while there is still time?

Miss Theodoshia Johnson (right of patient), who is supervisor of the nursing department of the Liberian Government Hospital in Monrovia, and Miss Jean Kouridon, a practical nurse, together with two Hadassah nurses in the Eye Department in Jerusalem. They are both having six months' of post-graduate training at the Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital.

Dentists Diagnose Mouth Cancer

THE Veterans Administration announced on Monday that a simple and painless test for mouth cancer has proved highly efficient for early diagnosis in a three-year trial by the agency's dentists.

Dr. Henry C. Sandler, Chief of Dental Service at the VA's Brooklyn Hospital, says that the technique involves taking a smear or scraping from the mouth for microscopic examination. He claims that the method's "accuracy as a cancer test compares favourably" with the biopsy test, which calls for removal and laboratory examination of a tissue sample.

Sandler adds, however, that the new test is not a substitute for biopsy and that when test findings indicate cancer, the doctor makes several biopsies, if necessary, to confirm the diagnosis.

The Doctor suggests that the smear technique may be widely used by dentists to check on harmless-appearing lesions of the mouth and for patients who object to biopsy.

The Veterans Administration states that a cooperative study has been started at 12 stations to determine the wide-scale usefulness of the technique. (UPI)

Growing the Cold Germ

Dr. Kinder Tarom [illegible]

THE [illegible] that with all their wisdom the doctors don't know how to cure a cold must not be interpreted as a lack of interest on the part of the medical scientists. They have been extremely interested and have worked hard at the problem for many years but without any luck. Until very recently that is.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

The advice "know thine enemy" applies as much to germs as to human conduct and most advances in the prevention and cure of infectious diseases have come from the study of the weak points of the different germs in the laboratory. To do this, the bacteriologist has to be able to grow the germ or at least infect small animals. The trouble with the cold virus has always been that it would not grow like other viruses and there were no animals other than chimpanzees that were susceptible.

Literally hundreds of articles have been written about failures to infect this, that or the other animal, and almost every animal from a Chinese hamster to a rhesus monkey has been tried. In despair, Dr. Charles Andrewes and his colleagues decided some 13 years ago to begin work on the most capricious experimental animal of all—man. During this period over 6,000 volunteers have been isolated for 10 days at the Harvard Hospital, near Salisbury, and used as human guinea pigs. The experience was very popular with students, especially before examinations. They were housed in pairs, in comfort, with good food, all expenses paid and a small honorarium to boot. From time to time a few drops of material containing virus (the doctors hoped) would be put into their noses but the odds were considerably less than 50-50 that they would catch anything. Attempts to grow the virus outside of the nasal passages usually failed until a month ago, three articles in the "Lancet" announced success at last.

The methods used are similar to those which have proved successful with other viruses but with special modifications of temperature and nutrients. As is known, viruses will only multiply in living cells and the main problem was to find cells suitable for the cold virus. Finally, cultures made from human embryonic kidney were found to work — monkey kidney cultures, as used for production of polio-myelitis virus, were not at first susceptible. Virus passed from culture to culture in culture, eight times, still caused colds when dripped into the noses of volunteers. When serum of patients recently recovered from a cold was added to the growing culture, the virus died, further proof of its specificity. Finally, examination of the infected tissue cells under the microscope showed them to be somewhat shrunken and degenerated, just like the cells of the nose mucous membrane when their owner has a cold.

Already there are indications that not all cold viruses are alike; some will grow in one kind of cell, some in another and there promises to be quite a family of them. The need now is for still more volunteers to test the various strains and it should not be long before the researchers get around to a study of the things which prevent people being infected. It shouldn't take too long now.

PEN FRIENDS

MISS ELLEN SIMPSON, 18, of [illegible] Street, Goulburn, N.S.W., Australia, would like to have pen friends her age from Israel. Her interests are films, reading, records, gardening and motor scooters.

MRS. E. JOHANSEN, [illegible] Street, [illegible], Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; MISS DIANA McNICHOLL, [illegible] Street, [illegible], Christchurch, New Zealand; MRS. W. K. BLOW, [illegible] Avenue, Christchurch S.2, New Zealand, are keen stamp collectors who ask for Israelis interested in exchanging stamps. ROBERT LONGMORE, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], a Catholic, is very much interested in corresponding with a girl of his age.

Swedish Chain Store To Feature Israel Gifts

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE director of a large Swedish chain store, Mrs. Gerta de Radzinjewska, recent visitor to the country, placed considerable orders for Israel gift-ware and jewellery. Mrs. de Radzinjewska saw a number of factories and workshops under the auspices of the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions.

Mrs. de Radzinjewska has been touring the world for years to find new goods for her company's 15 stores (11 of them in Stockholm). She has imported mostly from Japan, Italy and England, but was intrigued with the special charm of the giftware and jewellery she found here. She particularly likes what she calls the happy blending of ancient Oriental skills and modern design with good European finish, and the special humour that distinguishes many of Israel's strictly modern designs from those of European countries. Mrs. de Radzinjewska also gave the manufacturers some tips on adapting their goods to suit the Swedish market.

Her first acquaintance with Israel jewellery came from Mrs. de Radzinjewska's visit to the Israel pavilion at the St. Eriks Fair in Stockholm last September, which was directed by the Director-General of the Israel Fairs Company. Her exhibition promoting Israel wares will probably be held in her store in the centre of Stockholm, or in a new building now under construction. Hebrew and Swedish inscriptions will stress the fact that the exhibits stem from the Holy Land, taking into account the vivid interest the Swedish people have in the Land of the Bible as well as the reborn State of Israel. She has now written the Company from Sweden asking for additional display material for her first showing.

mr. & mrs.

WE ARE STILL PAINTING

Thanks for Advice: We are very grateful to Mr. Hallo, of Hallo Bros., Tel Aviv, for informing us that an Association of Painters does exist.

Reader's Query: Mrs. Yonah van Raaf, of Beth Nekemia, asks how paint can be removed from window panes, particularly after the woodwork has been painted. Here is the solution: rub the spots and edges with a strong mixture of hot soda or strong hot vinegar. Leave this on until it has almost dried, then rub it off with a woollen cloth. Turpentine or ammonia rubbing on the spots will also remove them.

More Hints: One of the scourges attached to home-painting is the trail of bristles which are left all over the place. To prevent bristles from shedding: when you buy a new brush, stand it bristles up, open them and pour in a spoonful of good varnish. Keep the brush in this position until it is quite dry.

Dried-out paint brushes: Soak your dry and paint-encrusted brushes in hot vinegar to soften them up again.

Mixing Plaster: If you remember to add the plaster to the water when mixing, instead of adding water to the plaster, you will find that the mixture will have no lumps.

Keep paint off your windows: To make the job of removing paint from windows a much easier one, coat your windows, before starting your painting, with a cleansing powder.

Remove paint stains from above floors: Rub turpentine well onto the stains, and then wash with soap and water.

Remove dirt from white paint: Wash the paint in water in which two or three onions have been boiled.

Removing stains from paints: Use a cloth which has been dipped in kerosene.

Fingermarks: To get rid of dirty fingermarks, dip a piece of flannel in paraffin oil and rub gently. Then wipe with a cloth wrung out of hot water.

Sandpaper block: Sandpaper (or glasspaper) is used a great deal during homemaking. To make a convenient block, Scotch tape the sandpaper to the smooth side of a square of upholsterer's foam rubber and slip your fingers into the holes on the reverse side of the foam rubber.

Filling cracks in difficult spots: If you have a difficult-to-get-at spot to fill in a cracked wall, apply the plaster with a spatula (long-handled) or a dish scraper with a [illegible] handle. [illegible] will give you extra reach. Since these spots will take longer to fill up because of their awkward position use white vinegar for strength instead of diluted to mix with the plaster, and it will not set so quickly, giving you more time to work.

Remove the Smell: Adding a teaspoon of Vita vanilla to each gallon of paint you use should remove the odour of paint. Or — when the paint has been painted, stand several buckets of cold water, uncovered, in the room for a few hours. Or add some slices of onion to a pail of water, leave it in closed room for a few hours.

The Housewife Is Insured

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ANY immigrant housewife may join the National Insurance scheme, but an Israel housewife can only be included if she once worked, or is separated from her husband or qualifies as a "seasonal worker."

This is apparent from the various rulings which the Institute has promulgated in the past few years.

An immigrant housewife need only prove that she is under 55 to be covered by the scheme, so long as she applies within six months of her arrival. In fact, if her husband is not covered by compulsory insurance, she has 24 months in which to apply.

Join Voluntarily

Other housewives can join voluntarily only if they are less than 55 years of age, are residents of Israel and were born after November 18, 1888. If they arrived after November 18, 1953, they must have been less than 55 years old on that day. Finally, candidates must have worked for a salary or as self-employed persons for 12 out of the 18 months before becoming housewives, and they must apply to the Institute within six months of stopping work.

Another category includes women who were insured before their marriage, including former widows or divorcees. They must apply within six months of their marriage.

If a woman was formerly insured, and she has separated from her husband, she may apply after 12 months of separation and has six months to do so. However, if she left her husband before December 1, 1958, she has until June 1, 1960 to apply.

If a woman has worked for five years out of the past six, and was covered by compulsory insurance during these five years, she can apply within six months of the day she stopped working. The provision is more liberal for those who worked five years and stopped work before April 1, 1957. They have until June 1, 1960 to apply.

A married woman who does seasonal work for four consecutive months can join for another ten months — that is, until the next period of seasonal employment. And even if she skips one season, she can still apply within 14 months of finishing her last period of seasonal employment.

Widow's Rights

A widow who receives survivor's benefits from the Institute, and does not work, can join if she applies within six months of the date of her first payment from the Institute.

What benefits does voluntary insurance give?

At present, both the insured and the non-insured housewife receive the following benefits: "baby bonus" grants if they have four or more children; birth grants; survivor's benefits for both themselves and their children if their husbands die. Neither receives maternity benefits (i.e. payment while they are laid up before and after giving birth); neither receives compensation if she has a "work" accident in her home.

Main Differences

The main difference comes into play in regard to old-age insurance and survivor's benefits. If the housewife voluntarily insures herself, her children receive additional benefits upon her death. Her first child will receive benefits of IL40 a month; her second child an additional IL20; and her third child IL16.

When she reaches retirement age, the voluntarily insured housewife will receive not IL30 a month, which she would normally get as 50 per cent of her husband's payment, but IL40.

If the insuree is also employed outside the household for wages, she must pay only 1.4 per cent of her wages if she is a salaried employee, and 5.1 per cent of her annual income if she is self-employed.

If a woman is unmarried, a divorcee or a widow, and neither works outside nor receives any benefits from the Institute, her premium is 3.5 per cent of her last year's annual income, or IL13.70 a year if she did not work.

NEW ON THE MARKET

SOMETHING new in face powder is news, as we have all rather settled down to using cake powder that doesn't spill and stays on. Now Helene Curtis has come out with a soft, silky powder that is micronised — a process that blows the particles about, sifting and filtering to produce a homogeneous powder. It comes in eight shades from ivory to pink and clings evenly, giving the face a smooth look.

Helene Curtis' "Kiss-Fire" lipstick is also new, and the colours have an eye to Spring. Cha-Cha, Canasta, Florida and Persian Queen are the shades that have already caught on.

Some Very Special Recipes

By Molly Bar-David

"I'D like something good to eat, something special" is a remark one often hears. That "something" is generally a hankering for something a little different — new or unusual. I had such a thing the other day, made by a friend visiting here from England, a treat available, I remember, as a child in Canada where fruits were hard to come by in wintry days. We called it "Lemon Curd," a delicious substitute for jam, and it was also used as a filling for cake, or to fill tarts for parties. Lemon Curd, when made at home does not keep very long, but it never gets a chance to go bad.

Lemon Curd

3 level tbsps. butter or margarine, ¾ cup fine white sugar, 3 lemons, 3 eggs.

Melt the butter in a saucepan. Add the well-beaten eggs, strained juice (and a little grating of rind if you wish). Stir constantly over gentle heat (in a double boiler is best) until mixture thickens, but do not let it boil. Put into warm clean jars. This makes about 750 grams of Curd, which is as smooth as velvet.

In London a couple of months ago, I was taken to a small Hungarian side-street restaurant in Soho called "Maria Floris." I was so overwhelmed by the pastries (absolutely supreme in every way) that I told my host "This place will become famous." His reply was "It has: even Churchill gets all his pastries here." Now, finally, I've got Maria Floris' cook book. The cake that prompted my remark, "Mignons" is in it, but I dare not give the recipe for fear of getting a barrage of letters telling me that almonds are too expensive to use so generously. So instead, here is her exquisite Orange Cake, which you can afford to make. Incidentally, for cake making always use castor sugar — the kind packaged in cartons — if the white sugar at your grocer's is not really fine.

Floris' Orange Cake

Put half-a-cup of castor sugar in a bowl with the grated rind of one orange and four egg yolks, and whisk until white and creamy. Carefully mix in seven level tablespoons of flour and the same amount of potato flour, and at the same time four very stiffly beaten egg whites. Be very careful with this mixing, or the lightness of the orange cake may be spoilt. Bake in a slow oven in a round tin, buttered and floured, for 35 to 40 minutes.

The following is an Hors d'Oeuvres served at a party in a local (ex-Brazilian) home. I believe the dish is originally from Chile.

Empanadas

DOUGH: 2 cups flour, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ cup margarine or other fat, ½ cup hot water.

Put flour on a board and make a hole in the centre of the flour. Melt fat in the hot water. Add salt, water and fat to the flour. Knead the dough with your hands until it is well blended. Put in refrigerator overnight.

FILLING: 100 grams chopped beef, 1 large onion, chopped, 1 hard-boiled sliced egg, ½ cup pitted black olives, ¼ cup raisins, 1 tsp. cayenne (less, if you can't stand it so hot!), ¼ tsp. salt, 2 tbsps. oil.

Saute the beef in the oil. Add onions and cayenne and brown quickly. Remove dough from refrigerator. Roll very thin. Cut half the dough into one-and-a-half inch circles and the other half into two-inch circles. Spread smaller circles with half a teaspoonful of meat mixture. On top of each piece, place half a pitted olive, a quarter of a slice of egg and two raisins. Put larger circles on top. Wet edges with water and seal. Pinch edges with a fork. Brush with melted margarine and bake in 450° oven for about 12 minutes until golden. This makes about 48 empanadas. They may be made in advance and baked when needed, or they may be frozen baked or unbaked and used when ready. They are also very good deep-fried.

In the U.S. three or four cities stand out as gourmet centres: one is New Orleans with its French and Spanish influences in cooking; the other is New York where all the world makes the melting pot of your dinner; the third is Los Angeles, with its fabulous fruits, so glamorously prepared; the fourth is Chicago, where American foods — steaks and pies and hot breads — are sufficiently far geographically from the influences of these three border cities to be something special on its own. Never, but never, will I forget this dessert.

Apple Cheese Cobbler

4 cups pared and sliced apples, 1 cup sugar, 1 tsp. cinnamon, 6 slices yellow cheese, ⅓ cup shortening, 2 cups flour, 3 tsps. baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, 1 cup milk.

Combine apples, sugar and cinnamon and arrange evenly over the bottom of a baking dish. Cover with slices of cheese. Top with dough made by cutting the shortening into the flour which has been combined with baking powder and salt. When mixture is of a cornmeal-like texture, add all of the milk and stir until moisture is evenly distributed. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400F) for 35 to 45 minutes, until crust is brown and biscuit topping is baked. Serve while still warm with light cream.

OSEM News No. 5

"Mother's Day" Surprise

Mothers had a delightful surprise in store this week on Mother's Day: a mouth-watering cake — baked by the children — all by themselves! No end of a surprise, this, but the answer was not far to seek: the children baked them effortlessly with Osem's Maog Cake Mix. No wonder the whole family was delighted — and the cake was superb, too!

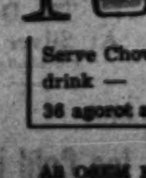
ORLY LIKES SOUP

for two reasons: mother serves it in an attractive bowl, and — most important — mother always prepares delicious OSEM Soups. As Orly tells her friends: "Mmmm... It's good — it's OSEM's!"

Chicken Soup • Vegetable Soup • Cream of Chicken Soup
Mushroom Soup • Chicken Soup with Egg Noodles • Asparagus Soup

PURIM IS COMING!

When kiddies sing the famous "Ooga, ooga" song on Purim they certainly mean Osem cake, (prepared with Osem's Self-rising Flour, along with other ingredients of the housewife's choice or — from ready-to-bake Osem's Cake Mix, in any of these three varieties: Chocolate Cake, Spice Cake and Golden Cake).



FOR A REALLY MERRY PURIM—

Serve Chow Mein tid-bits with any drink —
36 agorot a packet.

All OSEM Products are Kosher, under the supervision of Rabbi Yaacov Landa [illegible], Bnei Brak.

Fabrics marked
TEBILIZED REGD
for tested crease resistance
and
TEBILIZED DOUBLE TESTED REGD
for crease resistance and minimum ironing
virtually look after themselves

ARGAMAN TEXTILE DYEWORKS LTD
are now authorised by
TOOTAL BROADHURST LEE CO LTD
of Manchester, England
Inventors of the Crease-Resisting Process
to use these world famous marks on
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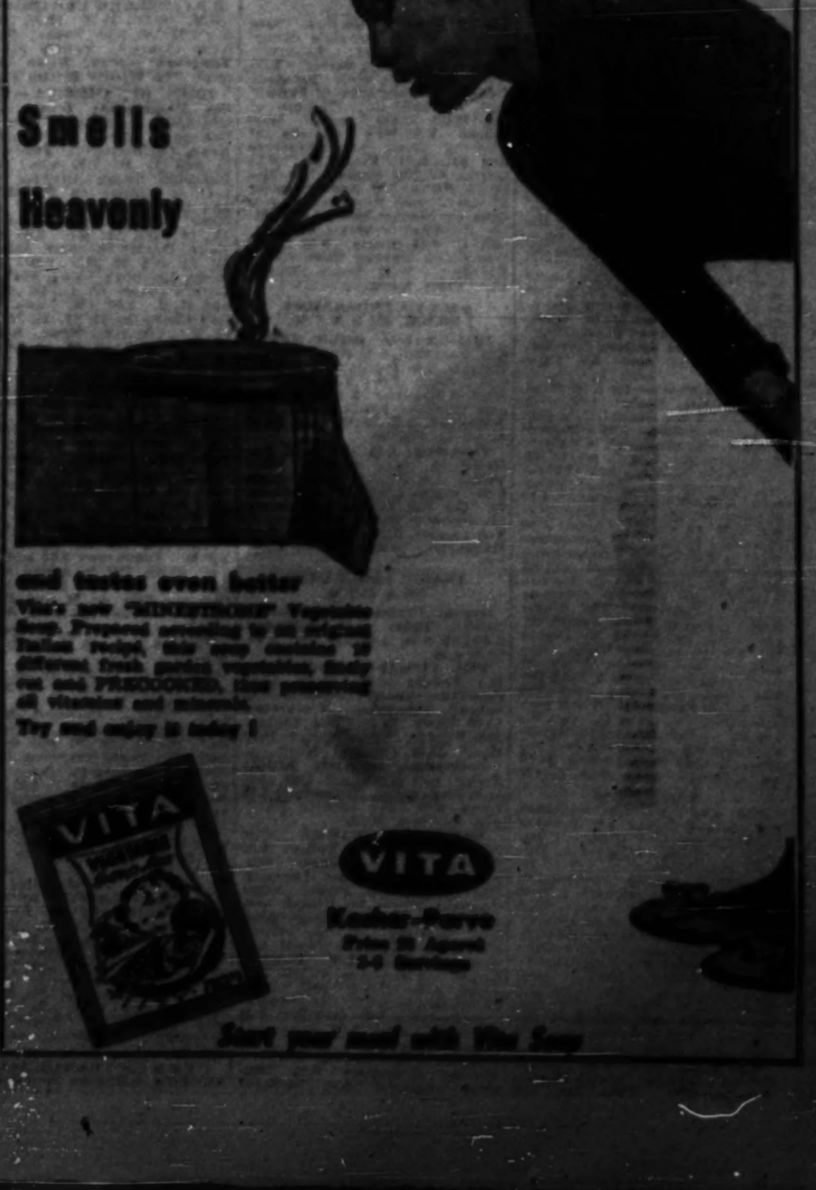
Every fabric marked TEBILIZED or TEBILIZED DOUBLE TESTED must conform to the standards established by the Inventors who themselves regularly test all marked fabrics.

Smells Heavenly



and tastes even better

Vita's new "MINESTRONE" Vegetable Soup. Prepared according to an original Italian recipe, this soup contains 10 different fresh garden vegetables, finely cut and PRECOOKED, thus preserving all vitamins and minerals.

Try and enjoy it today!

VITA
Kosher-Parve
Price [illegible] Agorot
3-4 Servings

Start your meal with Vita Soup

REPORT ON RELIGION

THE Tel Aviv-Jaffa Religious Council was the subject of last Saturday's "Melavveh Malkah." Despite the unpromising nature of the topic, the programme turned out to be interesting and was intelligently handled by the editor-interviewer, Binyamin Zvieli.

It was introduced by the sound of the hooter announcing the advent of the Shabat (this is a come-down from the *shofar* which used to be sounded on Friday afternoons, and it is a pity that this colourful and traditional symbol was replaced). Next, we met the chairman of the Council and his deputy, who explained the Council's organization and budget. They made the surprising assertion that over 90 per cent of the population of Tel Aviv had declared that they wished to eat *kasher* meat. This is a remarkably high figure and it would be interesting to know how they arrived at it.

They were followed by the Head of the *Kashrut* Section and he in turn by the Head of the Wedding Department, each of whom explained his particular problems. To vary the approach, two excerpts of weddings were then given — one Ashkenazi and the other Sephardi.

The next official was asked the important question "What improvements are being introduced to make synagogues more attractive and pleasant?" His reply began with a typical *melitsa* (which the editor could easily have expunged for its pointlessness): "The branch of activity which deals with the fostering of synagogues in the city as well as their building, repair and improvement affects the broad public of Jews living in Tel Aviv who feel the urge to commune with their Maker daily, or every Sabbath, or only from time to time, or even solely on festivals, emergencies or High Holidays." He then got down to the reply, in which he came up with another remarkable fact: there are 700 synagogues in Tel Aviv — 400 Ashkenazi, 200 Sephardi and 100 Yemenite and others. When the official reached the answer to the question itself he merely said, "We help build new synagogues and repair and improve old ones."

This illustrates one of the root causes of the decline in religious appeal. It is not enough to modernize the building if the services and synagogue activities themselves are not also made more appealing, more contemporary and more aesthetic.

When it came to the question of teaching, we heard a fascinating illustration of a Talmud lesson. This was a gem of a recording which caught the atmosphere and flavour of the *yeshiva* discussion. The words were indistinct, but this was irrelevant as the whole nuance of the argument and the personalities of the students came over quite clearly. The programme concluded with an interview with Chief Rabbi Unterman of Tel Aviv who explained the relationship between the Council and the Rabbinate. When asked what is being done to disseminate religious information, he referred first to "notices on walls and in newspapers" and added that basically the job of religious information was primarily entrusted to the individual rabbis.

◆◆◆

WE all know the reprints of famous classics bearing the imprint "The Book of the Film"; Kol Yisrael is now giving us "The Play of the Opera." After "Woyzeck" (which is to be repeated next Monday evening — a lazy practice), we had this week "The Marriage of Figaro" and a charming piece it proved.

Radio Review

Although the framework is recognizably 18th century, new winds are already blowing. After all Beaumarchais' picaresque hero (under the influence of Diderot) is decidedly non-U and many of his remarks imply social criticism. Cherubino, for his part, as he hopefully and sincerely hops from boudoir to boudoir, presages the romantic drama of the 19th century.

This delightful play received an appropriate adaptation by Hanna Ben-Ari and a bright production from Avraham Ninio. It was obvious from the start that this was to be a comedy — everyone spoke in a higher pitch and at a faster rate than natural and punctuated his sentences with grunts and other sundry noises. But the important thing was that an excellent pace was established and maintained by all concerned.

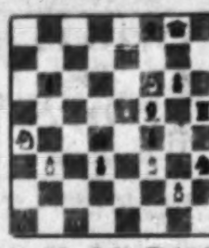
PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES: Israel-Greece soccer match (Sun. at 2.50); "Education for Marriage" (series starting Sun. at 5.55); The Blues (Tue. at 8); Programme on Proust (Tue. at 8, second wavelength); Stravinsky's "Apollo Musagetes" and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony (Tue. at 9.15); Songs of Marino Mariui (Wed. at 4.30); Music by Yitzhak Edel (Wed. at 8, second wavelength).

AUDIO

Chess

Friday, March 4, 1960

PROBLEM No. 1317
Leon Loewenton, Bucharest
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Ka1; Qc1; Re7; Kta4, Kt f6; Pb3, e6, f3, c2. (9)
Kd4; Qg8; Rh5; Bf5, Bf8; Kth3; Pb6, d3, f4, g6. (10)
White mates in three (3x)

PROBLEM No. 1318
A. Hirchensen & I. Grossman, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke1; Rd6, Rh1; Be4; Ktd3; Pc2, e3, d2, f4. (9)
Ke4; Qa4; Re5, Rf8; Bh6; Kta5, Kte7; Pa5. (8)
White mates in two (2x)

SOLUTIONS, Problem No. 1313 (Rasmussen): 1.Ke3! changing the set-mates c1Kt/e1Kt 2.R/Kt: Kt to c1Q/e1Q 2.R/Kt:Q. Problem No. 1314 (Maiz): 1.Be3 Ktc5 2.a4! A sole, but sharp-pointed variation.

V. KORCHNOI — USSR CHAMPION

The dramatic race between Geller, Petrosian and Korchnoi for the coveted title came to a close last Friday, when the latter defeated Geller while Petrosian lost to Averbach and Polugajevski. With 14 points out of 19 games (Won 12, drew 4, lost 3) 29-year old international master Victor Korchnoi became the new USSR champion. It was one of the highest results ever scored in the Soviet championships. Geller and Petrosian shared second place with 13½ points, while fourth place was won by the "Surprise No. 1" of the tournament, the Baku master, V. Bagirov, with 12 points. There followed Polugajevsky 11½, Averbach 11, Smyslov (with 15 draws and only 3 wins) and Taimanov 10½, Spassky and Krogius 10, Simagin 9½, Bronstein and Lutikov 9, Nej and Gufeld 7½, Liberzon, Suetin and Shamkovich 6½, Saharov and Gurgenidze 6.

The new champion was born in Leningrad in 1931. He began studying chess in 1944 and scored his first major success three years later, winning the Soviet youth championship. From there on he made rapid progress, winning second place in the 1950 Leningrad championship, qualifying for master in the 1951 Tchigorin memorial and distinguishing himself by sharing second place in the 21st USSR championship. Notable among his international successes were his brilliant victories in the 1954 Bucharest tournament and the 1955/56 Hastings Congress. His style of play is distinguished by a continual longing for initiative, inventive tactical gifts and an extraordinary ability to assess complicated positions, for which he has a great liking. The following game, played in the 21st USSR championship is typical of his style:

GAME No. 848
Sicilian Defence
V. Korchnoi — E. Geller

1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 Ktc6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 d6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 Be7 8.0-0-0 0-0 9. f4 e5 10.Ktf3 Bg4 11.h3 B:f3 12.g:f Ktd4 13.f:e d:e 14.Rg1 Kt:f3 15.Qf2 Qb6 16.Be3 Ktd4 17.R:d4! e:d 18.B:d4 Qd8 19.Ktd5 Kte8 20.Qg3 f6 21.Bc4 Rf7 22.Ktf4! Bd6 23.B:f7+ K:f7 24.Qb3+ Ke7 25.B:f6+! Black resigns.

In the 18th round Korchnoi had the misfortune of losing an even game against Bagirov by touching the wrong piece in haste. Yet this did not affect his play in the final rounds.

In the 13th round Petrosian scored a brilliant 23-move victory over Bronstein.

GAME No. 849
Caro-Kann Defence
D. Bronstein — T. Petrosian

1. e4 c6 2.Kte2 d5 3.e5 c6 4.d4 Ktc6 5.c3 e6 6.Ktd2 Kte7 7.Ktf3 c:d 8.Kte:d4 Ktg6 9.Kt:c6 b:c 10.Bd3 Qc7 11.Qe2 f6! 12.e:f g:f 13.Ktd4 Kf7! 14.f4 c5! 15.Qh5? (15.Ktb5 was much better) c:d 16.B:g6+ h:g! 17.Q:h8 d:c 18.Qh7+ Bg7 19.Be3 c:b 20.Rd1 Ba6 21.f5 e:f 22.Qh3 Qc2 23.Qf3 Bc4! White resigns.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

Daniel Gélin as Erik and Christiane Minazzoli, who plays the humble but ravishing mistress of the King in Strindberg's "Erik."

Daniel Gélin As Erik XIV

PARIS.—

AFTER top billing in 55 films, mostly as the young male lead, Daniel Gélin is fulfilling his stage ambitions at the Popular National Theatre at the Palais Chaillot in the title role of Strindberg's "Erik XIV."

Erik XIV ruled Sweden from 1560 to 1567; like Strindberg, he suffered from attacks of insane fury, and he was ultimately overthrown by his half-brother John. Strindberg's Erik reminds us of Hamlet: he lacks power of decision and fails to liquidate his enemies or to gain their support. "You consider everyone your enemy," notes his gentle concubine, Karin Mansdotter, who bore him two children. Erik XIV answers: "Yes, I do, because everyone hates me. But I repay them their due."

Though he doesn't look like a Scandinavian, the dark Daniel Gélin convinces in the role of the characterless King. At the end he remains alone, having succeeded in making himself hated by everyone except his faithful friend and adviser, Goran Persson, a man of the people who fails in his effort to turn the weak insane man into a strong ruler. In the role of Goran, Jean Topart rises to heights which turn "Erik XIV" into an unforgettable theatrical experience.

Gélin has chosen to put his talent at the disposal of Jean Vilar's Popular National Theatre (TNP) because it is genuinely popular. Its public goes to the theatre because it loves it and not because it wishes to show off its fashionable dress. The most expensive ticket costs six new francs — somewhat less than IL3. Before the play there are concerts for those who live out of town and have nowhere to go between work and the performance.

Before the play you can also have a cheap meal at the theatre's restaurant — or eat there the food you brought with you. You may not tip the usherette, and if you are late, you are not permitted to enter the hall until the end of the first act. But you may follow the play on a television screen.

All this creates a particular atmosphere; but above all it is the high standard of all the actors, even in the smallest parts, which makes a visit to the T.N.P. a "must" for anyone who comes to Paris. ISRAEL NEUMANN

POST Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1. He presumably stands out as being the master. 4. A gift of ancient money? 8. Washing container, perhaps. 10. Round dance? 13. In it, you don't go up to bed. 14. Talked too much, probably. 15. Often a putty sort of alley. 17. They're with you on the job. 21. He was famous in bygone years. 22. Perhaps a rabbit. 23. The cleaner may have it in hand. 26. They provide temporary heating. 27. Is it beaten by a boy twice? 28. Flying boxer? 32. Deduct one from the score. 34. Thanks to the soldiers, it grows. 35. It's in ketchup, and so on. 36. There's success in cutting up wood. 37. It may follow a horse.

DOWN. — 1. They may be bought for baby. 2. One plays it. 3. May be squeezed in the bathroom. 5. Many of them are right. 6. A slippery customer, shall we say? 7. High buildings. 9. Promise of a rose, perhaps. 11. A guard for the worker. 12. What you are to have many charms? 15. Look up as well. 16. A god the lisping man saw? 18. So many quires. 19. Was he hard on an ant? 20. Sawyer? 23. Could be power. 24. Paul's associate. 25. Some of them are precious. 26. Are such sheets very heavy on the bed? 29. What it costs to have some of the fence removed? 29. Part of a mackintosh? 30. Goodbye. 31. Is it torn from the tenant? 33. The present time.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Toff. 4. Gander. 8. Fir. 10. Is-is. 13. Ro-man-ces. 14. Stroked. 15. Beckon. 17. Bare-faced. 21. Led. 22. Jot (down). 23. Les. 26. Bath salts. 27. Suriax. 28. Alabama. 32. Overture. 34. Si-P-s. 35. Tap. 36. Tigers. 37. Sari.

DOWN. — 1. This. 2. Fair. 3. Wire. 5. Amased. 6. Doe. 7. Resent. 9. Rod. 11. Steal. 12. So-wed. 15. Bet-h. 16. Keel. 18. Roar. 19. Ajax. 20. Cot(tage). 23. Lambs. 24. Stamp. 25. Escort. 26. Batter. 28. Art. 29. Lear. 30. Aids. 31. Asti. 33. Egg.

BRIDGE

COUNT TWELVE

BY JERUSALEMITE

S. A J 10 5
H. K 3
D. A 5 4
C. J 10 6 4

N — W — E — S

S. 3
H. A 8 7 2
D. K 7 2
C. A K 9 8 5

TODAY'S story bears witness to no spectacular cunning; in fact, any better-than-average player should have been able to bring off the coup. We are nevertheless prepared to bet that, presented with the problem at the bridge table, nine out of ten players would have floundered.

South bought the hand at six clubs. The slam depended on his ability to avoid the loss of a trump trick. He won the opening diamond lead in dummy and drew two rounds of trumps; but West disobliged at the second round.

Before going any further we suggest that our readers try to work out their plan: where would they elect to park the losing diamond? There is of course the remote hope of both spade honours dropping, establishing dummy's knave for a winner; but that is about all, because it is not possible to set up any squeezing situation in spades and diamonds.

Our declarer found a very simple way out: he argued that the parking business was none of his concern so long as he could manage to bring home his 12 tricks. He played the ace of spades and ruffed a low spade in the closed hand, to prove that the honours would not drop; then he took two rounds of hearts and ruffed a third one in dummy. On reentering his hand with another spade, he cashed the king of diamonds and then ruffed his last heart in dummy. Fortunately for him East had another heart to follow, and the contract was in. Dummy was by this time left with a diamond and a spade, while South was down to his losing diamond and a low trump; but as the spade was led from dummy, East had to throw his diamond, and South could make his last trump en passant.

The 13th trick went to the defending team, including West's master diamond and East's queen of trumps.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Pianquettas; Overture "Rip"; Wieniawsky: Violin Concerto No. 2 in F-sharp minor (Soloist: Michael Rabin); Rimsky-Korsakov: Symphony No. 3 in C, opus 32. 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.45 Chamber Music: Haydn: Sonata in G for Violin and Piano played by Yehudi Menuhin and Benjamin Britten; Louis Spohr: Octet, played by the "Prometheus" group directed by Max Salpeter. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Mahler: Symphony No. 1 in D, played by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Rafael Kubelik. 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Light Music. 7.20 As to My Choice. 7.50 Shabbat tunes. 7.59 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Family Programme edited by Y. Ben-Herzl and R. Bashan. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Mozart: Overture "The Magic Flute," played by a Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bruno Walter; Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 4 in G, opus 58, played by Marika Papaioannou, with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Karel Salmon; Schumann: Symphony No. 2 in C, opus 61, played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Paul Kletzki. 10.40 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.30 Hebrew Songs. 9.30 Sabbath Morning Concert: Quantz: Concerto for Flute and Strings; Mozart: Divertimento No. 15 in B-flat major, K. 287 (Conductor: Bernard Paumgartner). 10.30 "What's New in Science." 10.15 Liberace (Piano). 10.30 Opera: Puccini: "La Boheme" (performed by the Israel National Opera with Michiko Sunahara — Soprano). 11.50, "Stage and Screen." 12.10 Light Classical Music. 12.30 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 Songs of the Nations. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 Light Music. 4.00 Popular Concert: Strauss: Persian March; Tchaikovsky: "None but the Lonely Heart"; Sibelius: Valse Triste; Grieg: Solveig's Song; Sarasate: Navarra; Labinski: "Down Petersburg Street"; Berlioz: Mephistophele's Serenade from "The Damnation of Faust." 4.30 "Curtain Up: "Beware of the Wild Beast," by S. Morjaques. 5.30 New Records of Classical Music. 6.00 Literature and Art. 6.30 "Batim Up." 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melaveh Malka. 7.59 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 Quiz by Shmuel Rosen. 8.50 Bible Reading: Yehezkel Chapter 3 and 4. 9.15 Sports. 9.45 Israel Songs and Dances. 10.00 "Disco Parade." 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 202, 422 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Tempo" — A Musical Magazine. 8.30 Josef Szigeti (Violin). 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.15 Mograbit. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Soirée musicale" — played by the Kol Yisrael orchestra; Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
487 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (25.3 M.): Today: 10.30: News. 10.40 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.30 News. 10.40 "The Lighter Side." 10.50 "This Week's Portion." 10.55 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.15 News. 6.25 Our Correspondent. [illegible] Programme. Tomorrow: 6.15 News. 6.25 "The Lighter Side." 6.30 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (218, 326 and 365 M.): Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.45 Nations' Legends. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by Vivaldi and Schumann. 7.55 Readings from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 "The Week in Israel and in the World." 8.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.30 Opera Tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 "P.O.B. 1005." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Shavua Tov." Musical Miniatures. 9.00 "Musical Pot-pourri." 9.30 The Night Following Shabbat. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.50 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (30.26, 25.12, 19.76, 19.46, 16.86 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. News Comment. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 5.00, and 6.00 a.m. News, UN in Action on 31 and 41 M. 7.00 a.m. News, Commentators' Digest on 31 and 41 M. 8.00 a.m. News Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 238 M. 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. News, Commentators' Digest on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 p.m. News, Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Issues in the News on 13, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News, Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Forum (Music) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. Special News, Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Press Opinion USA on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 11.30 p.m. Forum (Music) on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 12.00 p.m. News Raymond Swing Analysis, Press USA on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN in Action on 31 and 41 M. 7.00 a.m. News, Press Opinion, USA on 31 and 41 M. 8.00 a.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 238 M. 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. News, America This Week on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 p.m. News, Raymond Swing Analysis, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 31 M. 6.00 p.m. News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News, Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Listeners' Log on 13, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News, Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. News, Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News and Commentary, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 11.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M. 12.00 p.m. News and Commentary, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 and 238 M.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme: (434 & 498 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

TO LET
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Fastest Gun in the M.E.

By Ephraim Kishon

Pleasant morning in a tumble-down border town. Several U.N. cowboys lounge about on Main Street. A storm is brewing. Out in the Semitic blue, a huge dust cloud rolls nearer.

Sheriff: Oy, Gamal! (Locks himself in his office and resigns).

Panicky shouts: Gamal is coming! Gamal is here! (Store shutters are hurriedly lowered, doors barred, publisher of local paper hides under printing press trembling in every limb).

Gamal: (Rides down empty street at full gallop on his favourite horse, "Refugee." In his belt he has two Coltushkas, under his shirt a submachine gun, a heavy mortar is slung across his back. Two helicopters hover over his head).

Women: (pray behind closed windows) Save us, oh, save us. Gamal is in a terrible mood!

Men: Go away, this is no place for honest women! (Close shutters, take out rifles from drawer and write last will and testament).

Gamal: (kicks in door of tavern, patrons scatter) Hey, where are you, lone Zionist ranger? Come here if you have the guts!

Ziegler: I'm here.

Gamal: Where are you, you miserable coward?! Stand up like a man! Where are you?

Ziegler: I'm right here. Can't you see me?

Gamal: Don't hide, you yellow dog, it won't help you any!

Mr. Sharett (puts his head out from behind counter): The correct expression is, "It is to no avail."

Gamal: What's the difference? Don't hide, lone Zionist ranger. It is to no avail!

Ziegler: Listen, are you crazy? All this time I've been standing here right under your nose.

Gamal: Your end has come, you brazen twirp! Terrible things are going to happen in this place, I assure you!

Ziegler: Oh?

Gamal: Hrrr! Hold me back, or I'll throw myself on him! I'm terrible in my anger, I'll tear him to pieces not even Dag Hammarskjold will put together.

Dag Hammarskjold: This is not my cup of tea. Appeal to the Big Powers.

Gamal: It's too late for appeals! Hold me. I'm telling you, or else something terrible is going to happen! Hold me, I said.

Niki: Sorry, no holding before the summit.

Gamal: You'll pay for this, all of you! Hold me, before I go wild! I warn you! Well, hold me, will you...

Charles: I'm busy...

Gamal: You're not pals! When a man asks you to hold him you have to hold him. Sam hold me a little...

Sam: Aw, leave me alone with your nonsense, will you?

Gamal: John, be a sport...

John: Now, really...

Gamal: That's how you can trust your friends.. (throws himself on Ziegler).

CUT

Gamal (painfully rises on one elbow in hospital bed): Didn't I tell you something terrible was going to happen?

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

STAR-GAZING

THE interesting events this month are concentrated in the week beginning on the 20th. Before dawn of that day the moon is not far from Jupiter, and on the 21st not far from Saturn; on the 24th at daybreak, by which time it is a thin crescent, it will help you locate nearby Mars, easily visible (magnitude +1.4) through an opera glass.

The most interesting spectacle takes place on the morning of the 25th. The period of glory of Venus as a morning star is drawing to a close, and by that date it rises less than an hour and a half before the sun. This brings it near Mercury, and on the 25th the two planets will be less than two degrees away from each other. Mercury's magnitude will be +1.0, so that you will have no difficulty making it out provided there are no clouds on the eastern horizon.

There is another precondition, and that is getting up early enough. By then it will be spring, and on the 25th the sun will rise at 5.35, astronomical twilight beginning at 4.20. But you may be amply rewarded for rising at this unearthly hour, for the meeting is not merely between two planets: the thin crescent of the moon will be in on it too, very near Mercury. YOSEF SMORA

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Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., March 5, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30.

TEL-AVIV Cinema
20th
They lived through every hell a woman can know
Dolores Michaels — Patricia Owens
in
Five Gates to Hell
Premiere: Today, 2.30. Sat.: 7.15, 9.30.
Weekdays: 2.30; 7.15; 9.30.
Reserve your tickets by Tel. 26112/3
FOR ADULTS ONLY

ALLENBY
Domenico Modugno sings
CIAO, CIAO
BAMBINA
Starring Elsa Martinelli, Antonio Cifariello
3.30 7.15 9.30

ARMON DAVID 5th Week
AUNTIE MAME
Starring ROSALIND RUSSELL
Technicolor. 3.30, 7, 9.30
Owing to the length of the film, please be punctual.
No complimentary tickets

CHEN Tel. 26957
2nd Week
William Wyler's
THE BIG COUNTRY
Gregory Peck, Jean Simmons, Burl Ives, Carrol Baker
Technicolor — Technirama
Owing to length of film, two perfs. daily at 6 & 9.

EDEN 2nd Week
The great Turkish film
Kanlariyla Odediler
with: Neriman Koksal.
3.30 — 7 — 9.

ESTHER 3rd Week
Hitchcock's finest thriller
Starring: Cary Grant — James Mason
North by Northwest
An M.G.M. film in Metrocolor.

GAT 9th Week
Jacques Truffaut's
LES QUATRES CENTS COUPS
For adults only
Also mats. at 3.30 by public request.
Evenings: 7.15 — 9.15.

HOD
The laugh of the year!
"How Good to be Married"
"Mariti in Citta"
With the cast of: "How Good to be a Bachelor"
3 perfs. daily
3.30 7.15 9.30

MAXIM
Israel Premiere
Zizi Jeanmaire, Jean Claude Pascal
in the most exotic French romance
Guin Guette
3.30 7.15 9.15
Adults only.

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
Francoise Arnoul in
La Chatte Sort Ses Griffes
Sequel to "La Chatte"

MOGRABI 3rd Week
Brigitte Bardot, Jacques Charrier
Babette Goes to War
Directed by: Christian Jaque
3.30, 7.15, 9.30
A Columbia Picture

OPHIR 2nd Week
Paramount pictures presents
That Kind of Woman
Starring: Sophia Loren, Tab Hunter, George Sanders, Keenan Wynn
Adults only.

ORION
On the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Israel
Paul Newman
Alexis Smith, Barbara Rush
THE YOUNG PHILADELPHIANS
3.30 — 7 — 9.30

PEER Tel. 28595
PICCOLI

SHDEROTH 2nd Week
Jacques Tati
in his famous world hit honoured the world over
Mon Oncle
In colour.

TAMAR
Presents
The daring, unashamed, sensual Japanese film
Juvenile Passions
French dialogue
For adults only.
10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15

TCHELET
Fred Astaire — Cyd Charisse
Joseph Beloff
in the big musical
Silk Stockings
Cinemascope — Technicolor

YARON 2nd Week
Israel Premiere
Rock Hudson, Jean Simmons
in the top performances of their careers
A picture that moves heaven and earth and you
This Earth is Mine

ZAMIR 3rd Week
JEANNE MOREAU
("Les Amants")
GERARD DURY
In the footsteps of an unfaithful wife
Le Dos Au Mur
Adults only — A Lux Film

SUSAN HAYWARD
won the Oscar 1959 for her performance in
I WANT TO LIVE
The true story of Barbara Graham whose murder trial shocked the world!
For adults only.
Zafon
6th Week

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 6.45, 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Commencing Saturday, March 5, 1960.

ARNON Tel. 4829
Following a 13-week run in Tel Aviv
MOGLI PERICOLOSE
("Nice to be a Bachelor")
Italian dialogue
Hebrew, French subtitles
Adults only
No complimentary tickets

EDEN Tel. 3829
M.G.M.'s most intriguing and provocative story in years
THE JOURNEY
Starring: Deborah Kerr, Yul Brynner

ORION Tel. 2814
Nadja Tiller, Robert Hossein in a bold and daring film
DU RIFIFI CHEZ LES FEMMES
For adults only
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

OR-GIL Tel. 61480
Israel Premiere
Dore Schary presents
LONELYHEARTS
Starring: Montgomery Clift, Robert Ryan — Myrna Loy, Dolores Heart.
No complimentary tickets.

ORNA Tel. 4733
Lou Costello
in his latest and funniest
The 30 Foot Bride Of Candy Rock

RON Tel. 3104
2nd Week
Leonide Moguy's sensational
LE LONG DES TROTTOIRS
With France's Beauty Queen Danik Patisson
Hebrew, English subtitles
For adults only
Also today at 2 p.m. and Sunday at 10.45 a.m.

SEMADAR Tel. 3748
Evenings only
7 and 9 p.m.
LA LOI
Starring: Yves Montand, Gina Lollobrigida, Pierre Brasseur

ZION HALL
Jerry Lewis
Wonderful, hilarious, wildly funny!
The Geisha Boy
Set against the exotic beauty of colourful Japan.
In Technicolor.

TEL OR 2nd Week Tel. 3570
MARINA VLADY — ROBERT HOSSEIN in
LA NUIT DES ESPIONS
A Steiner Film Release
On the programme: MARCEL MARCEAU (Pantomime Film).

Commencing Saturday, March 5, 1960

EDISON Tel. 4056
Gregory Peck in
Days of Glory
Today, 2.30 (last showing)
AUNTIE MAME

STUDIO Tel. 4065
2nd Week
Wuthering Heights
Starring: Laurence Olivier, Merle Oberon, David Niven
Also today at 3 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, March 5, 1960.
Weekdays at 4, 6.45, 9.

ORAH Tel. 4017
2nd Week
Israel Premiere
Francoise Arnoul
"La Chatte" returns in
LA CHATTE SORT SES GRIFFES

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
2nd Week
Forbidden love between the writer F. Scott Fitzgerald and a gossip columnist
Beloved Infidel
with Gregory Peck, Deborah Kerr.
20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope and Colour.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
2nd Week
Frank Sinatra, Shirley McLaine
in M.G.M.'s great dramatic picture
SOME CAME RUNNING
Technicolor
Owing to its length, the feature starts at 4, 6.30 & 9 sharp.

MIRON Tel. 3003
3rd Week
An unforgettable comedy
Carry On Sergeant
William Hartnell, Shirley Eaton.

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd Week
Awarded the Palme d'Or highest award of the Cannes Film Festival
Orfeu Negro
Marpessa Dawn, Breno Mello.
Eastman Colour.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mond.:
The Story of G.I. Joe
Robert Mitchum, Burgess Meredith
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
Zero Hour
VistaVision
Dana Andrews, Linda Darnell
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.

ORLY Tel. 81866
One minute to the Carmelit Terminus.
Susan Hayward
(Academy Award Winner for Best Actress 1959) in
A WOMAN OBSESSED
Cinemascope & Technicolor
with Stephen Boyd, Theodore Bikel
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Dirk Bogarde, Yoko Tani
The Wind Cannot Read
Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings:
Mamie Van Doren, Gerald Mohr in
Guns, Girls And Gangsters
For adults only.
Mats.: ESCAPE IN THE SUN, THAT LADY.

PEER Tel. 2232
Israel Premiere
Doris Day — Jack Lemmon in a spicy comedy
It Happened to Jane
In Technicolor

TAMAR Tel. 6882
The Paleface
Jane Russell, Bob Hope.

ORION Tel. 4020
Audie Murphy in Universal's new Technicolor adventure
The Duel At Silver Creek
For adults only.

MAY Tel. 3850
Ice Cold in Alex
with John Mills, Sylvia Sims.